For the National Era.

[coryright secured according to Law.]

[REENWOOD LEAVES FROM OVER THE SEA No. 20.

Paris, October 22, 1852.

My Dear E. P.—: I left London, with a pleasant traveling companion, on the morning of the 20th, for Paris, via Folkstone and Boulogae. The day was remarkably fine, and the long-dreaded channel proved as smooth and tranquil as a sheltered inland lake. The passage was made in about two hours. Boulogue is a most unpicturesque town, backed by a flat uninteresting country. The only distinctively national sights at the landing were the numbers of fiore-looking little soldiers in ugly blue coats, and uglier pointed hats: and of peasant women performing the work of porters—brave ly shouldering heavy luggage and carrying it on thore in triumph, to the evident admiration of our luggage at Paris, when we arrived by ruil, at about 11 of clock, P. M. We had a short drive to the Hotel Violet, Fanbourg Poissonniere, where I am now staying with a large party of English and American friends.

Early on the morning of the 21st, we all walked to the Louvre, where we spent nearly the whole of the day. After all I had heard of this magnificent place, I was astonished by its vastness and gelender. Its architecture, while elaborately beautiful and royally gor.

its vastness and splendor. Its architecture, while elaborately beautiful and royally gorgeous, is by no means wanting in imposing grandeur. Some of our party enjoyed most the galleries of sculpture; but I revelled among the pictures. Think what it was to wander the pictures. Think what it was to wander through miles of glorious paintings and immortal statuary. Raphael and Murillo received here, as elsowhere, my highest homage—but I was much impressed by the works of David. Their style is distinctively French, but sublimated French. In his pictures, Napoleon always appears the triumphant genius of glory, or the imperial soul of majectic power—in action, a hero—in repose, a god.

After leaving the Louvre, we drove to the church of la Madeleine, a wondrously beautiful

After leaving the Madeleine, we took a de-

countless unexpiated crimes.

Yesterday we began a golden day, by driving, in the glory of a matchless morning, through the Champs Elysēes, past Napoleon's magnificent Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, to the beautiful chapel of St. Ferdinand, erected upon the scene of the death of the late Duke of Orleans. scene of the death of the late Duke of Orleans. This contains an altar to the Virgin, over which is a fine group of Mary and the child Jesus, and beyond which is a Descent from the Cross by Triquetti. On the left is an altar dedicated to St. Ferdinand, and opposite is a most noble and touching statue of the dying Prince, with a lovely angel figure, sculptured by the Princess Marie, at his head, supporting him and commending his soul to Heaven. Behind the central altar is a picture representing the scene of his death, with his family and friends about him. The grief in the bowed figure of the poor mother, hiding her face in the cushions by his mother, hiding her face in the cushions by his side, is alone deeply affecting. In front of the chapel is a building, containing several apartments draped in black, for the accommodation of the royal family on their visits to the mournful spot which was the scene of an event fata.

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W. SMITH.

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to their fortunes, if not to those of France. The room we entered contained two motion-less clocks, cased in black marble, one marking the hour and the moment at which the Duke was thrown from his carriage—the other, those at which he died. A touching idea, though peculiarly French.

From the scene of the Duke's death, we pass ed naturally, as though following up the disasters of his doomed family, to the ruins of the Palace of Neuilly, one of the most melancholy of sights! This favorite summer residence of Louis Philippe had evidently little of the royal Louis Philippe had evidently little of the royal and imposing about it, but was a quiet, lovely, home-like place, sanctified by much of domestic happiness, purity, and simplicity of life—so is its distinction, its desolation, the more fearful and touching to behold. The objects or most interest in the grounds are a monument erected on the spot where a cannon ball, fired from the Bois de Boulogne, fell at the feet of Louis Philippe in 1830, and where a few days after the crown of France was offered him; the tomb of Diana of Poitiers, and the garden of the young Comte de Paris.

the young Comte de Paris. From Neuilly, we drove through the Bois de Boulogne to the Champs de Mars, on which Boulogne to the Champs de Mars, on which grand parade ground we were so fortunate as to witness a fine display of cavalry and flying artillery. From the sight of all the animated pomp of mimic war, we went to the Hotel des Invalides, to behold what real war makes of men, in the maimed, crippled, and scarred soldiers of the Empire. But these brave old fighters have a public vertexit for their said dealistics.

the added grace of its countless glorious asso-ciations—chief among which must live forever the coronation of Napoleon and Josephine.

From Notre Dame, to the Hotel de Cluny, a picturesque old mansion, built on the spot or near the spot where once stood the palace of the Emperor Julian, and of some of the earliest kings of Gaul. There are yet to be seen some curious Roman aqeducts, dungcons, and subter-ranean passages. The house itself now con-tains an immense and choice collection of antiquities, curious manuscripts, mirrors, pictures, statuary, carving, cabinets, miniatures, china

After leaving the Madeleine, we took a delightful survey of the noble palace and gardens of the Tuileries, and a drive through the Boulevards, which surpass in gay and animated beauty all I had imagined.

We were content with an outside survey of the gloomy prison of the Conciergerie, which frowns with dark memories, and the guilt of countless unerpited crimes.

To-day we have visited Pere la Chaise, taken a stroll in the gardens of the Tuileries, and attended service at the Madeleine.

It was a lovely morning for the cemetery; the air had the soft, golden sunniness of Indian summer, and a sweet south wind was wooing rather than tearing the withered leaves from the trees along our paths. Beautiful emblems of death, they fluttered down in showers of crimson, and gold, and bronze, upon chepel and tomb, and draped the humblest grave with a gorgeous pall. Pere la Chaise, though more crowded, and with less natural beauty than some of our cemeteries, is a cheerful and lovely city of the dead, and has a glory and a sacredness which none of ours yet possess, from enshrining the ashes, the all that could die, of many whose memories live in immortalities of love and power and sorrow, beating on forever

n the life-currents of the heart of the world.

I thought, "Oh Death! where is thy sting? I thought, "Oh Death! where is thy sting?" where are thy terrors, thy gloom, and thy lone-liness? when marking over countless tombs beautiful little chapels and ornamented shrines, lovely, secluded, holy places, where grieving friends may come for meditation, prayer, and sweet remembering—or gazed down long pleasant flowery vistas of graves, hallowed with gleaming crosses and hung with votive wreaths.

ant flowery vistas of graves, hallowed with gleaming crosses, and hung with votive wreaths. The French certainly do not, like too many among us, thrust their dead away into the earth, and thenceforth avoid the spot, as though pestilences were exhaling from the grave turf. At almost every tomb you see flowery evidences of frequent and recent visitation. It is true that this sometimes looks more like the expression of a sentimental than a deep sorrow.

have not delivered my letters of introduction, and so have seen nothing of Parisian society.

We attended one of the theatres a night or two since, and witnessed a fairy spectacle—a magnificent mass of absurdities. Rachel, unmagnificent mass of absurdities. Rachel, unfortunately, we have not seen, and fear we shall

not see during this visit.

October 27.—Yesterday we spent in the palace and gardens of Versailles. I feel it as a relief that I am on the last page of my letter, and near the last hour of my last day in Paris; and thus may be excused from any attempt at describing the matchless boauties of architecture, limated French. In his pictures, Napoleon always appears the triumphant genius of glory, ways appears the triumphant genius of glory, or the imperial soul of majectic power—in action, a hero—in repose, a god.

After leaving the Louvre, we drove to the church of la Madeleine, a wondrously beautiful edifice, in the pure Greek style. It has little of religious solemnity in its outward grandent or inward magnificence; but, as a triumphal temple of art, it is the glory of modern France. It contains some fine paintings and noble sculpture. The grand group at the altar is beyond description beautiful.

As I stood on the steps of this church, and looked down to the Place de la Concorde, marked by its towering Egyptian obelisk, my solust the dry husks of my feast of beautiful staggered under the awful thought that these peaceful streets and that quiet square were one one vast surging, raging sea of human forceity—that near where the two ornamented fountains are playing in the pleasant sunshine, stood the guillotine spouting blood! That there, had mad yells, and brutal howls, and low murmurs of infernal satisfaction, hailed alike the murder of Louis, Marie Antoinette, the Princesses Elizabeth, Charlotte Corday, and the just punishment of Danton, Robespierre, and their findles are innumerable objective or inward magnificence; but, as a triumphal temple of art, and unapproachable splendors, find that royal wonder of the world. I found that it fail the closist XIV, which can be a failt and partial idea of the vast extent, the dazzling gorgeousness and magnificence of the story of France or the lives of historic or romantic interest, making the shadowy old characteristic paintings on interest, making the shadowy old single the marking the shadowy old single the shadowy old sin glories of art, and unapproachable splendors, of that royal wonder of the world. I found that

pecially at this season of the year, strangely in consonance with memories of its beautiful and fated mistress. There is, near the borders of a beautiful lake, a weeping willow, planted by her own hand—most fitting and faithful me-morial—and in a retired and lovely spot, you come upon the exquisite little hamlet, a charming fancy of the young Queen, where the royal family often amused themselves by playing villagers. Marie Antoinette was a milk-maid, and nothing could be more beautiful than her laiterie.

To-morrow, we start for Rome, which we hope to reach in something less than a fortnight from this time. As ever, yours, truly,
GRACE GREENWOOD.

DEMOCRACY OF SCIENCE-NO. 19.

BY JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

"THE OLDER VOLUME OF GOD," used as the fundamental and principal book of early in-struction, would have a four-fold action in pre-venting lawlessness, and in producing true elevation of character. First: in interesting elevation of character. First: in interesting young minds. Every mind yet created has manifested an interest in every other created thing—a glorious exhibition of the wisdom and goodness of the Creator. A pebble, a drop of water, a flake of snow, a running brook, a leaf, a flower, an insect, a bird, a fish, quadrupeds, all domestic animals, the heavenly bodies, the human hand, the whole human structure, the structure or forms of all created things, in their variety heavity and perfect fitness to their structure or forms of all created things, in their variety, beauty, and perfect fitness to their designs, and, above all, the connection of everything, the most minute, with every other thing however dissimilar or distant, in this vast universe, interest all young minds so deeply as to render them absolutely controlling over their thoughts and actions, if properly explained. They may be easily used as instruments of enthusiasm with any young mind equal to a

so or requent and recent visitanon. It is true that this sometimes looks more like the experiment of the content of a sentimental than a deep sorrow, and doubless the rich often drop in at these source elevation of character. In the use of the gradient of the doors of the content of the con

At seventeen, Caroline Graham was a very pleasing specimen of womanhood; not that she could lay claim to any marvellous beauty—she had neither raven locks nor flashing eye, nor did her complexion blend the lily and the rose, after the approved fashion of heroines' complexions; her form was not airs as a sylph's, neither did it possess the majesty of luno; she was somewhere about the middle height, and of a plump, full figure. Byron might perhaps have called her dumpy—she verged on that order, certainly—but he could not have refused to admire her smooth, fair neck and softly. to admire her smooth, fair neck, and softlyrounded arms. She had dark brown hair, and a great abundance of it; a fresh, smiling face, and a pair of blue eyes, whose gentle, kindly glance won the hearts of half the young men whom she encountered. In this particular, she differed from most heroines of whom we read those ladies making it a point to subdue every unfortunate gentleman that they may chance to meet, saving and excepting the ogres of the play, the hard-hearted father, or the detested

suitor whom he favors.

But the thing in which she contrasted most strongly with the bright visions of romance was this: sincere and single-hearted piety. Your persecuted maidens have in general a sentimental sort of religion, which vents itself in pathetic appeals to "Heaven" upon all possible occasions, and, in some isolated instances, works so far upon their lives as to send them out among the poor, reading the Bible to the sick, and providing soup for the hungry—when they are in the country. In town, they have a more agreeable duty to fulfil—"the duty that

we owe society."

Caroline was by no means what is irreverently termed a "saint." She made no parade ently termed a "saint." She made no parade of her religion; she used no sanctimonious phrases, and never gave utterance to harsh comments on those who were yet in "the broad way." Certain ladies of her church, who practised these things, thought her chargeable with a great want of spiritual-mindedness. They debated among themselves whether it would not be well to mention to her that she was absent from the last prayer-meeting and to resent from the last prayer-meeting and to remind her that it was possible to have a name to live, and yet be dead to the truth. They gave up the plan, however, fortunately for Caroline; had they pursued it, she would have been obliged to acknowledge that on the night in question she had remained at home to play chess with her father, who was not very well,

from the sewing on of a shirt-button to the making of a shirt itself. Her own room and person were kept in admirable order; she never came down to breakfast with "yesterday's braids combed over;" and had you peeped into her chamber at night, you would have seen no her chamber at night, you would have seen no "ring of petticoats" upon the floor, and no stray shoes and stockings lying about, as when at random shot from the feet of their fair owner. Her dark hair was always carefully arranged, her collar of a snowy whiteness, and she had never known the painful state of indecision experienced by the lady "whose dress was too dirty to wear, and not dirty enough to

wash."
Was not our Carry a very nice sort of person? Assuredly there were many of the village beaux that thought her so; and Mr. Lindley, the handsome young lawyer, wrote more than one stanza in her praise, as he sat in his office waiting for the clients who were yet to bring him fortune and renown, but who just now left him abundant leisure to cultivate the society of the muses. Such leisure may be very agreeable in theory; but it is far otherwise in practice, when not only the little luxuries which you have grown to regard as indispensable, but your daily bread itself, depend on your obtain-ing occupation. Edward Lindley, poor fellow, who had at first admired and then fallen in love with our gentle-hearted girl, thought his case a very hard one. To be debarred by povthoughts and actions, if properly explained. They may be easily used as instruments of enthusiasm with any young mind, equal to a military parade, the cry of fire, with the rattling of engines, or any other imaginable thing. And he must stand tamely by and witness of creation," to prevent lawlessness and hands is a powerful mode of action by the "Book of Creation," to prevent lawlessness and ing it to the world, and making himself not secure elevation of character. In the use of

derness of the lover, the blushes of the maiden, the kindness with which Caroline's parents gave consent, and the little speech of which the good papa delivered himself on the occasion. But on these things I shall not dwell, because all my readers have either gone through the same scenes, or will yet pass through them. Each need, therefore, but draw on memory or anticipation, to understand all that was done and felt by Caroline and Lindley, during the four or five months which elapsed between the private and the public avowal of their affections. Suffice it to say, that they knew of no such thing as "lovers' quarrels," and quite resuch thing as "lovers' quarrels," and quite re-pudiated the idea which some have advanced. hat, without these occasional bickerings, the days of courtship would grow monoton

The wedding and its attendant gayeties fair-The wedding and its attendant gayeties fairly over, the young couple had leisure to arrange their plan of living, and talk over the prospect that lay before them. In some respects it was humble enough. Their moderate income could not supply them with many luxuries, and their home, though neat and pretty, was as unpretending as the most romantic could desire. But they were young; they loved each other; they hoped good things from the future.

each other; they hoped good things from the future.

Caroline thought herself the happiest creature in existence. She was an incomparable little housewife; if you had seen the exquisite order in which she kept her small domain, or had partaken of the palatable meals that she prepared, you would have decided that her whole time must be spent in attending to those details. Yet she always had leisure to sit down and chat with Edward when he returned from the office, and never offended his perceptious of the office, and never offended his perceptious of the graceful and becoming by engaging, when he was present, in the homelier duties of the menage. The prudent Lenette did not sweep, nor scour, nor wash the china, before her fastidious Siebenkas. Would that more of her sex would follow her example, not in these small things alone, but in the more important meteors "We was a second thing." small things alone, but in the more important matters. "We women" are, as a general thing, well enough before marriage; gentle, tender, sweetly condescending, no wonder we delude our chosen into the belief that we are angels. Alas! we too often drop the veil before the honeymoon is over, and the disenchanted lover sees besides his hearth, not the guardian spirit that his fancy painted, but a self-willed woman, who exacts unlimited indulgence for her caprices, and has a shower of tears and reproaches ready if he but ventures to oppose been obliged to acknowledge that on the night in question she had remained at home to play chess with her father, who was not very well, and quite out of spirits.

Caroline was as light-hearted a girl as ever brightened any home on earth; she sang as she sat at her sewing, or while she swept the parlor; she had aready laugh for a jest or a merry story. Her good temper was wonderful. She could lay down the last new novel with a smile, when called by her mother to aid in getting dinner; she would leave her embroidery at any time to amuse her little brother, and she gave

> which no amount of repining or dissatisfaction can ever alter; such being the case, they see can ever alter; such being the ease, they see clearly the wisdom of "making the best of what cannot be helped." Then they are conscious of imperfections in themselves, and grow to regard more leniently those of their life-partner—thus are born mutual concession and forbearance. Their interests are identical, moreover, and that begets a certain sympathy love for their children by-and-by cements th

I thought so, I would never marry Arred, dearly as we love each other."

I was but speaking of the great mass of marriages—such as are founded, not on esteem and reverence, but upon accidental fancy—"love at first sight," for instance. If you know Alfred to be conscientious, kind, and upright, and yourself to be worthy of him, yours will be a union in the best sense of the word—you will not have to learn the hard lessons of endurance. Yet even then, I fear, the familiar intercourse of wedded life will reveal to you, as to Caroline and Lindley, some unsuspected faults, some unimagined defects of character. But to leave discussion, and return to our

story.

A year or thereabout had elapsed since their marriage, when the hearts of the young couple were gladdened by the birth of a little girl. thing. And he must stand tamely by and witness it; he, strong in youth, and the consciousness of talent, longing for some means of proving it to the world, and making himself not unworthy the acceptance of her whom he loved. Sometimes he would almost resolve to tall Caroline of his struggles, and implore bett to be faithful to him till he could claim her as his own. But his very affection overcame the temptation—he would not bind her to a destiny of care and toil. He would wait—better days might come; and then he could freely offer her his hand and name.

The better days at last arrived, though they were slow in coming. Three years had passed since they first met, before Lindley felt himself justified in making known his feelings, and asking Caroline to share his future fortunes. During that time, the poor girl had known many sad hours; doubts would now and then obscure the faith she sometimes felt in Lindley's affections; her pillow was often we with tears, and her heart heavy with misgiving. It would have been much better if he had earlier declared the state of his feelings—the years of waiting would then have been bright and happy to both—but your young men have always such fine notions of delicacy and honor, they will cast away the happiness of a lifetime for a mere straw of sentiment. However, I do note be more than the state of his feelings—the years of waiting would then have been much better if he had earlier declared the state of his feelings, early and the carefier portion of her childhood, required men beauty in the smile that played upon its feel had been been bright and happiness of a lifetime for a mere straw of sentiment. However, I do not be the state of his feelings, who but acted according to the light that was given him.

When his last lingering secruples were removed, and he decided to inform the fair Caroline of his feelings, he copy in the condition of heavy and he regarded ittle Grane and to the condition of the condition of his provided the heavy with misgiving. It was not the condition One would suppose that Caroline had never beheld an infant before, such charms did she

adopted that conviction as her own.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

From the Oneida Telegraph.

Several Free Democratic papers keep the name of John P. Hale at the head of their columns, as the candidate for President in 1856. columns, as the candidate for President in 1856. And others manifest a determination that he shall then be elected to the Presidency. Now, if we go to work with a right hearty good will, it can be done, and will be. Do not laugh, incredulous Democrat or Whig. Just so you laughed at the idea of electing Gerrit Smith to Congress in defiance of the two great parties. And we confess to some incredulity of our own, when the idea was first broached to us. But our faith grew as the contest proceeded, and we became confident we should give him But our faith grew as the contest proceeded, and we became confident we should give him a majority of from 1,500 to 2,000, and we have done it. Now, the election of John P. Hale, or some other able and tried champion of our principles, in 1856, is very far from being among the impossibilities. The Whig party is defunct. No one supposes that the incongruous elements which have united in the election of Pierce, can hold together for four years. ous elements which have united in the election of Pierce, can hold together for four years. The universal grabbing for the spoils, which has already commenced, will drive all honest men from the party, and we have but to present an able was present as the party and we have but to present as the present as sent an able representative of the principles of Freedom and true Democracy, to attract all such men to our standard Mr. Hale is now more highly respected for his abilities, states-manship, and moral worth, than either of the recent candidates of the other parties. Candid men in those parties will admit his superiority. Nothing but the conviction that the election of Scott or Pierce was certain, has prevented hundreds of thousands from voting for Hale. That reason for withholding votes from him will not

FULL OF SPIRIT.

From the Cleveland True Democrat. The People of the country are right. Their heart beats truly and healthfully in all that relates to Human Progress and Human Justice. Appeal to it in a manful voice, and it will an-

and he only is a traitor who doubts, or falters, or repines, or shrinks away from the contest, when he should be armed and ready to give or take blows for the cause of Liberty.

From the Laborer (St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.) THE FREE DEMOCRACY OF THE UNITED

love for their children by-and-by cements the bond. People of average good nature need not fear, then, the "disillusions" and the cares of matrimony; with time and patience, all will be right in the end.

"But," you say, "this is a wofully commonplace view of the matter. Is there no truer, holier union than the one you have described? If I thought so, I would never marry Alfred, dearly as we love each other."

I was but speaking of the great mass of marriages—such as are founded, not on esteem and reverence, but upon accidental fancy—and reverence, but upon accidental fancy—and reverence. arrived at this crisis, its mission for good or evil is now accomplished, and the great national Whig party is no more. The victorious al Whig party is no more. The victorious Democratic party, composed of all the conflicting heterogeneous elements which were conglomerated in the Tippecance party of 1840, like that will soon, by internal repulsions, fall in disjointed fragments. The doctrines of the Free Democracy are embraced and sacredly cherished by the great mass of the people, and only held in abeyance by the extreme pressure of party discipline; the strong bond which held them together, the only common bond of union, was their combination to defeat the Whigs. That party has put on its night clothes and That party has put on its night clothes and bid the world farewell; this outward pressure now removed, the Democratic party

The state of the s ines which is a prophecy of glorious things to come."

"Do you really think so? Well, it is not very surprising, after all; you know what beautiful poetry you used to write yourself."

"Pshaw, my dear! I would give more for one such line as this, than for all I ever scribbled."—and he read from the paper before him.

Poor simple Caroline! She had thought the poem very good, partly because it was something in rhyme, partly because it was something in rhyme, partly because it was Grace that wrote it; but she could not understand her husband's admiration. How could her thusband's admiration. How could he think, she wondnred, that it was better than those sweet verses of his own! Caroline liked poetry—most women do; a smooth measure pleased her ear, a tender or pathetic tone touched her feelings, but her knowledge of excellence was limited. She had, however, a reverence for her husband's opinion that would make her quite remarkable nown days, and no sooner did he express a conviction that adopted that conviction as her own.

The Free Democracy of Indiana have no intention of grounding their arms so soon as the battle of the second Wednesday of January, for a more thorough organization of the party.

The Free Democracy of Indiana have no intention of grounding their arms so soon as the battle of the second of November is over, but they have determined to enlist immediately in a four years campaign, fully resolved to "fight on and fight ever until a triumphant victory shall reward our exertions." The State Conventions.

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The State Convention I two determined to enlist immediately in a four years campaign, fully resolved to "fight on and fight ever until a triumphant victory shall reward our exertions."

The State Conventi

NO. 308.

UP, FRIENDS, TO YOUR DUTY.

From the Chardon (O.) Free Democrat.

From the Chardon (O.) Free Democrat.

The friends of Freedom were never stronger in this nation than at this moment. The East, the great West, and a portion of the South, have given a practical demonstration of their hostility to slavery, by casting their votes for Hale and Julian. The good work has only just commenced. With proper effort on the part of our friends at the North, our success in 1856 is no chimera of the brain! Far from it. See the true and faithful men which the Free Democracy of this nation will have to Free Democracy of this nation will have to represent them in Congress.

Ohio, New York, Wisconsin, and Massachu-

setts, will send a delegation to Washington that will "agitate" the slavery propagandists of this nation without the fear of the Baltimore

platforms before their eyes.

In view, therefore, of our declared principles and the ultimate success of those principles, it is our duty to keep the ball in motion—keep is our duty to keep the ball in motion—keep "agitating"—circulating documents—holding meetings—keeping laborers in the field—discussing those questions in your lyceums, your social circles, and in fact wherever or whenever the ear or heart can be really also when the car or heart can be really also with the car or heart can be really also with the car or heart can be really also with the car or heart can be really also with the car or heart can be really also with the car or heart can be really also with the car or heart can be really also with the car of the ear or heart can be reached by the discussion of those great questions.

THE FUTURE.

From the Green Mountain Freeman. In view of the present state of affairs, then, it is more than ever incumbent on the friends of freedom to stand in their lot like men—to persevere in the right, and look with faith and hope to the future. Their party was never be-fore so purified—never before so strong—never so well organized and prepared for successful action, and never before had the prospect of so great accessions. Let them, then, march straight ahead with their principles, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left for temporary advantages, and not far distant can can be the day, when they will be called a third party no longer.

OUR COURSE.

lor; she had a ready laugh for a jest or a merry story. Her good temper was wonderful. She rould lay down the last new novel with a smile, when called by her mother to aid in getting dinner; she would leave her embroidery at any time to amuse her little brother, and she gave a gentle answer, even to undeserved reproof. I do not say that she was perfect in these things; she may have wished that Charley would choose some other time for his play, or have felt indignant, for a moment, at the unjust censure. She was human, like the rest of us.

Caroline was very industrious, too. From morning till night her pretty hands were busied in doing something useful. She made the family bread, and helped the "help" in the manufacture of cakes and sweetmeats. She was a laways ready to perform any service for another, from the eswing on of a shirt-button to the story.

Appeal to it in a manful voice, and it will any swer nobly. Appeal to it with faith, and earnestness, and power, and it will work glori-ously and effectively for the good cause. Who doubt?

As for the Free Democrata, they were never in such good spirits. They have faith in God and faith in man. They have faith in four a few such a sir maiden; if people would only be frank, you would find my statement won-droubly confirmed. Ask your own father and in doing something useful. She made the family bread, and helped the "help" in the manufacture of cakes and sweetmeats. She was all ways ready to perform any service for another, from the eswing on of a shirt-button to the wark ways ready to perform any service for another, from the best of the same and any wing and effectively for the good cause. Who have received several letters of inquiry onely and effectively for the good cause. Who have feet will despond then? Who doubt?

As for the Free Democrata, they were never in such good spirits. They have faith in their own courage and power. And all of both, all the tuture course of the Visiter, by persons who look upon its present political character as a merely temporary

THE FUTURE From the Kenosha (Wis.) Telegraph. There will hereafter be but two parties. If any doubt yet exists on the question, Pierce's Administration will make clear the fact that the old issues which made the parties are not now issues before the country; for his Admin-

stration must, in virtue of the power which made it, devote itself to uphold, maintain, and perpetuate Slavery. This plain fact must, in present conditions, organize the whole people into two parties—the party of Slavery and that of Freedom. Scott's success might have pro-crastinated this issue—Pierce's success will bring it up as fast as his Administration can develop itself. Thank God for it. Let the war have been destroyed by insidious efforts, and we have no fear of the result. We know not whether the party of Freedom will be able to understand itself, and organize itself sufficiently to triumph in 1856; but we know that "manifest destiny," which rules the world, demands, however long the struggle may be protracted, that Freedom must triumph. So looks the future to us, and so we think it will be. We, then, who are already enlisted in the army of Freedom, have only to stand firm, as we shall. We know not, at our present writing, whether our numbers are few or many, and it matters not. Our principles are the principles around which this army of Freedom must rally,

and with which it must conquer. To all, then, who have faith in God and hope in Man, the future must look bright. For our part, we have not a despondent thought. We to-day fling our banner to the breeze, and however varied may be its fortunes, we know that, as sure as God lives, the principles it represents must ere long govern this nation, and, sooner or later, WHAT MAY BE DONE-HOW BE DONE.

EAST WESTVILLE, Nov. 8, 1852. To the Editor of the National Era:

The election is over—the long agony is past, and people begin to breathe more freely. Knox township, Columbia county, in which for some months past I have had my residence, is much in the rear of her neighbors in the knowledge and just appreciation of the great struggle now carrying on between Liberty and Slavery. Many in the middle and southern parts of

the township are Germans, unacquainted with the English language, and, having access to when the mained, crippel, and exerced and ofference of the Engine. But these haves of digits of the Engine and the E none of our documents rendered into their own, can know but little of our principles or our aims. Still we quadrupled the vote of '48, in that polled for Hale and Julian. At the State election we had no tickets, except what I wrote

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tined to triumph in 1856; and many pledges did I receive, from men of both parties, that they would vote with us at the next Presidential election. There is something in the sincere, sober earnestness of our "liberty men" that commands respect. On one occasion, when one of the Free Democracy was about to hand in his vote, (and our tickets were readily distinguished,) a Whig exclaimed, "That vote is thrown away—it will count nothing." "I care not how it counts here, if it count in Heaven," was the calm reply; and the jeer and laugh was the calm reply; and the jeer and laugh

were instantly hushed.

I have trespassed, I fear, too long upon your precious time. I must claim your attention to a more important matter, connected with our future action, if we would insure a speedy triumph. The visit of John P. Hale to the West has been attended with more important. has been attended with more important consequences than you can readily imagine; and if he and Julian could be induced to spend a considerable portion of the next four years in traversing the free States, and addressing the masses that would assemble to hear them, there would hardly be vitality enough left in the old Hunker parties to bring forward an opposing candidate. If such a meeting could be held in the county town of each county in Ohio, it would, in the opinion of many, completely revolutionize the State. I do not pretend to know anything about the pecuniary means of our candidates; but I have no hesitation in saying that I believe ample funds could be raised in each county

remunerate them for their time and labor.

A word in regard to the organization of "Freedom's hosts," and I have done. What I would desire to see done, I will indicate by what we propose to do in this township, viz: to call a meeting of the Free Democratic voters thererty-six sections, (of one mile square,) and two or more for each of the villages, whose duty it shall be to see that each householder therein shall be supplied with the perusal of all the important documents that have been or shall be issued by the presses; obtain subscriptions to papers devoted to our cause; to hold meetat stated periods, alternately, in all our of our principles, and thus slowly but surely saturate the public mind with anti-slavery truths, and awaken it to a just appreciation the blessings of political, civil, and religious liberty, and the jeopardy in which they are inby the arrogant demands of the

The adjoining townships, Smith, Lexington, and Perry, have all given a plurality of voter for Freedom—the two first, I believe, have given a majority. We wait with anxious so-licitude the full returns of our numbers in the United States. Very respectfully, T. P.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1852.

A TALK WITH OUR SUBSCRIBERS ALONE.

As the year is drawing to a close, we may as well have a "promiseuous" talk with our

The local agents to whom we addressed circular on the 1st inst., are responding handsomely. They seem determined not only to keep up, but increase the lists of subscribers they have sent us. Some say the Era ought to have 50,000 subscribers, some 100,000. As you please, friends. We should like to deserve the highest number possible.

The general circular we enclosed last week we would have every subscriber consider as addressed to him specially-or to her. One of our fair countrywomen sends us several subscribers, and hopes we are willing to recognise agents among the ladies. Heaven bless them! We should have little hope, if our paper lacked their influence. The position they hold in the corps of our contributors, shows the estimate we place on the women of America.

As usual, some of our friends, intent on mul tiplying Anti-Slavery readers, are anxious for us to reduce our terms. How we should like not bring down the Era to the one dollar price of the Tribune. That concern publishes a daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly, weekly. The cost of composition-the heavy item-is more than paid for by the advertisements in the daily. The same matter is hashed up for the weekly. which costs only the paper and press-work We publish a weekly-the matter is set up for that alone-it is fresh, and arranged exclusively for it. Besides, printing is far higher in Washington than in any Eastern or Western city. Journeymen printers fix their own wages. and are better paid. Need we say that it costs us a great deal for literary contributions? We must do what we can on the terms named in our circular. At one dollar a year, the pa per would break down. But, were this not th case, justice to the State Anti-Slavery papers would forbid us to undersell them.

Occasionally, a subscriber is annoyed by th irregularity of his paper-or he may not have received the credit to which he is fairly enti tled - or he may suffer from some vexation which he attributes to us. "Be patient," is a good motto for everybody. Surely, it is our interest to have the paper mailed with strick regularity, and to deal fairly by every subscriber. If there be anything wrong, let us know it. We make it a rule to accept the dis tinct, positive statement of a subscriber as true if there be no positive evidence that he is mis taken, and we are always prompt to correct

An irritable gentleman wrote to us so time ago, that although he had paid for his paper, he could not get it; he had written about it once before, and still it did not reach him; so he had come to the conclusion that all we wanted was to get his money, and he might whistle for his paper. It never entered his wise head that such a notable scheme as that would soon leave us without any money at all

We again direct attention to the matter of postage. A subscriber tells us that we were in error in excepting California and Oregon from the benefit of the 26 cents rate, paid in advance That is true. The postage on the Era, for all distances within the United States, is 26 cents a year, if paid in advance—the payment being made at the office where the Era is printed or at the office where the subscriber receives it We must decline receiving it at our office-it will be easier, better every way, for the subscriber to pay in advance, by the month, the quarter, or the year, at the office where he receives the paper.

Our many contributors of prose and poetry are, on the whole, good-tempered, and it is well that they are so. A contribution sometim fails to appear, because it is too long, or too badly written, or because it is not suited to the occasion, or contains some language or sentiment that would counteract its good tendencies, or because something else seems preferable at the moment, or because it is simply lost sight of in a crowd. Here are explanations save the self-love of every one.

Sometimes a communication of great merit long; we put it aside for examination at our leisure; it slips out of sight, and out of mind The other day, examining a file of poems, of dates ranging back more than a year, we found several excellent ones—among them, one from Cincinnati, on the Fourth of July. We read it for the first time, and were chagrined that it had escaped our notice.

day-good, bad, and indiffer ore than we can examine at one sitting. Some will ap pear—some will not. If any feel disposed to ace, let them assuage their irritati by reading again what we have just said. Re-

twenty-four hours in the day.

We cannot close this private talk with subscribers, without expressing our particular regard for them. Just before our neighbors of the Southern Press closed their career, they attempted to pique their subscribers into the payment of their subscriptions, by telling them how much more faith they had in them than we had in our subscribers: we would not trust our subscribers anything, but they had trusted theirs everything! The fact was just the reverse: we have so much faith in our friends, that we never doubt their willingness to comply with our rules; they had so little faith in theirs, that they were afraid to require anything from them.

Another thing we like our subscribers forthey are peculiarly tolerant, and let us edit our paper in our own way. When it does not please them, they bear with it as they do with rainy days-they know that there is more clear

Trusting now that we have a particularly good understanding with each other, we shall regret to part company with any subscriber with whom we have been in the habit of communing. The great work in which we are all engaged is but begun: who will grow weary

STANDING TERMS.

Single copy, one year -Three copies, one year Five copies, one year Ten copies, one year -Single copy, six months -Ten copies, six months -

Voluntary agents are entitled cents commission on each new yearly, and 25 cents on each new semi-yearly, subscriber, scriber.

A club of three subscribers (one of whom

may be an old one) at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era three months; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) at \$8, to a copy for six menths; a club of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15, to a copy for one year.

Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk.

Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposite.

It will be seen that the price of the paper, single copy, is still \$2 a year. Agents sometimes allow a subscriber, whom they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission, so that the subscriber by their kindness gets his paper for \$1.50 or \$1.75, as the case may be

A NEW WORK BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH.

We shall commence in the first number the next volume of the Era, a new story by Mrs. Southworth, which will run through a quarter or a third of the volume, entitled as

MARK SUTHERLAND:

POWER AND PRINCIPLE. A TALE FOUNDED ON FACTS.

The author has furnished us with the following outline of its contents.

"This story illustrates, among other things, the genius of American Institutions in developing and recompensing native talent in all ranks of society, shown in the history of a planter's son, who, giving up his patrimony for conscience sake, sets out upon a life of toil and selfdenial, and through many early trials, adventures, and sufferings, carves his way to merit-

The subject is one of peculiar interest to our

JUDGE PAINE'S DECISION-COMMENTS OF THE PROSLAVERY PRESS.

which appears on the fourth page of the Era, will surprise nobody who understands the Law of Slavery, or is familiar with the current of judicial decisions in relation to it. A portion of the New York Press undertook to instruct the Judge on the subject, but finding its counsels disregarded, affected great surprise and indignation. It often happens that its opinions are as frivolous as its principles are contempt ible. In any conflict between Right and Wrong, ascertain where it is, and you determine pretty certainly where Truth. Honesty, and Decency, are not. Conscience it may once have possessed, but it has long since been mothered in cotton: its ideas smell of traffic ts world of ethics is the circumference of a dollar. If Judge Payne need any reward for doing his duty, its disapprobation is all sufficient.

The Washington Union, which seems to be laboring under the impression that Slavery is the Common Law of this country, that it is also the "higher law;" and that this two-fold fact was recognised by the Compromise, and has been affirmed still more recently by the election of General Pierce, is horror-stricken at the decision. It is unprecedented—it is monstrous-it is fanatical-it is a blow at the Constitution-it is the revival of sectional strife-it is an outrage on the rights of the South-it is the torch of an incendiary. In its hysterical agony it calls upon the People, "the patriotic people of New York," to array themelves against their Judiciary, whose crime is that it has saved their metropolis from the degradation of becoming a market for the

We publish the editorial of the Union : we desire the Democracy of the free States to become better acquainted with the principles, aims, and spirit, of their central organ :

"THE RECENT SLAVE CASE — DECISION OF JUDGE PAINE. "From recent manifestations of public opinion, we anticipated at least a temporary truce to the agitations of the abolitionists. It was to the agitations of the abolitionists. It was the fond hope of the country that the Com-promise would be sustained in spirit and in letter, and that, if not from patriotic impulses, at least from the pressure of public opinion, the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North would intermit its war upon the rights and feelings of the South and the peace of the Union. Again, however, has the fanaticism of abolition, in defiance of the will of the people, and at this period of quiet and good feeling, kindled afresh the flame of sectional excitement by perpetra-ting an unparalleled outrage upon the rights and feelings of the South and the spirit of the and feelings of the South and the spirit of the Constitution. It will be readily understood that we refer to the recent slave case in the superior court of New York. We propose to make this case the subject of brief comment, the text of which is the opinion of the judge published in another column. Whilst we deprecate the discussion of the slavery question in any relation, and deplore the renewal of the abolition agitation and whilst we consider the control of the slavery question and whilst we consider the control of the slavery question and whilst we consider the control of the slavery question and whilst we can be considered to the control of the slavery question and whilst we can be control of the slavery question and whilst we can be considered to the control of the slavery question and whilst we case in the superior court of the slavery question and the control of the slavery question in the control of th any relation, and deplore the renewal of the abolition agitation, and whilst we would in no manner contribute to revive this discussion and this agitation, yet imperative duty compels us courageously to confront any issue which may

courageously to controll any menace the peace of the Union." The Union, after presenting a distorted statement of the case, proceeds with its com ents as follows:

"These are the circumstances of a case which we presume to characterize as a most grievous injury and flagrant outrage upon the South and the bond of the Union. We do not propose at this time to argue in detail all the points of the case, nor to combat the oints of the case, nor to combat the grounds pon which the judge assumed under the cir-umstances to set the slaves free. We cannot cumstances to set the slaves free. We cannot forbear to observe, however, that the law of nature, upon which the learned judge lays such stress, does recognise the relation of master and slave; and that even if it did not, it ter and slave; and that even if it did not, it could hardly operate to strip a citizen of his property in his own country, and in opposition to the guarantees of his own Government. We had supposed that appeals to the 'higher law' were employed only to give grace and fervor to the declamation of the fanatic; but we see it now presiding in the tribunals of the country,

fixed dimensions, and can command only and determining the rights of citizens and the political privileges of States. Unless its ambi-tious spirit be humbled and crushed, it will rend asunder the fabric of the Union.

"The court based its decision also upon statutory, enactment of New York, thus re-en-forcing the higher by the lowest law—ignoring all the while, however, the obligations of the Il the while, however, the obligations of the onstitution and the Union. This provision is as follows:

'No person held as a slave shall be imported introduced, or brought into this State, on any pretence whatever. Every such person shall be free. Every person held as a slave, who hath been introduced or brought into this State contrary to the laws in force at the time, uced or brought into this

"Now, it is obvious to any man who knows anything of the nature of the Federal compact, that this local law of New York is in conflict, if not with the letter, with the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and is at war with the object and intent of the Federal Union The Constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land, recognises and guaranties the right of property in slaves, and makes a common country of the different States. The State of New York is not content only to abolish slavery within the sphere of its only to abolish slavery within the sphere of its sovereignty, but assumes to deprive the citizen of another State of his property, if by any chance that property should be thrown under its jurisdiction, thus imposing a penalty upon what should be the unquestioned privilege of the citizens of the United States—to wit: to ravel with their property in unmolested security throughout the length and breadth of

common country.
"When the Federal Constitution was adopted, and Virginia entered into a political co-partner-ship with New York, slavery existed in the latter State, and the Virginian might and did go thither with his slaves, and no man durst uestion his right of property. Since the adopon of the Constitut New York, by her wn act, has set free the slaves of her own citzens, and decreed that slavery shall not exist, ven for a moment and in transitu, within her isdiction; but this was manifestly in derogaion of the rights enjoyed by the citizen of the adoption of the Constitution. Imagine hat pending the discussion of the Federal Constitution by the convention of Virginia, a court of New York had made the decision just now announced for the first time: does anybody believe that Virginia would have consented to the Union? We say, now announced for the first time, because cases similar to the one un-der consideration have been repeatedly adju-dicated in the courts of the non-slaveholding States, and heretofore the right of the master has uniformly been upheld. Notwithstanding, wever, the force of invariable preceden against the common understanding of the authors of the Constitution—against the spirit of the Constitution itself, and against the intent and harmony of the Union-it is now deter mined by the courts of New York, that a Southern gentleman cannot set foot upon the soil of the State, without incurring the penalty of a forfeiture of property! Most sincerely do we deprecate this decision; for we see it is but the orch wherewith to light again the flame of sectional agitation. If this principle is to pre-vail, the citizens of the different States are no longer citizens of a common country—the em-bargo of a higher-law decree intercepts all friendly and free communication between the North and the South, the people of New York regard the people of Virginia as aliens and foreigners. It were well if by some mode the patriotic people of New York could manifest heir dissent from the higher-law doctrines of their judge, and thus shield their State from ne dishonor of being the first to raise again be banner of fratricidal strife. We appeal not to the South, which needs no spur to prompt the redress of its grievances; but to the North, from the intelligent and Union-loving citizens of the North, we invoke some expression of in-lignant rebuke, which shall crush the schemes the abolitionists, and give assurance of the ontinuance of domestic peace and quiet." The Union has certain purposes to accom

plish. It is a Pro-Slavery paper, and seeks to nationalize Slavery. It represents specially the policy of the Slaveholding Class, and would soure its absolute ascendency in the Federal which has just elected a President of the United States, and would make that Party and President the slaves of a Class Interest. It comes free, for her laws have no extra-territodeprecates agitation at the North, but by gross isrepresentation of the legitimate and inevitable workings of its laws and institutions, fosters it at the South, so as to secure among slaveholders the requisite combination and antagonism to enforce whatever exactions they may find it politic to make. The great grievnce a few years since was, that the legal provision for the reclamation of fugitive slaves was asufficient, and that embarrassments were brown by the free States in the way of their ecapture. A more stringent law was demandd-" give us that, pass the Compromise, and we ask no more—there shall be peace." The claim o carry slaves into a free State, or through it, vas not then set up. The attempt had been made; but judicial decisions in several States had affirmed the right of the slaves so conveyed, o freedom; and it was generally understood to e a well-settled principle in the free States. that slaves brought within their borders by the will or consent of their masters, became free. and could not be subject to reclamation. The decision of Judge Paine is simply an affirmation of this Principle; and yet, the Union denounces it as unheard-of, unthought-of, totally unexpected-an exhibition of the higher-law doctrine, fratricidial, subversive of the guarantees of the Constitution and of the Union of the States. What does this herald? A new demand on the North. This central organ imagines that, because the Democratic Party, with Pro-Slavery Platform, and a candidate committed to its support, has achieved a great victory, even in the Free States, the people of these States are prepared for further conces sion. They will grant to the slaveholders the privilege of carrying their slaves with them, when they visit the North; aye, and of making its principal seaports convenient slave marts. Why not? The Constitution of the United States "guaranties the right of property in slaves, and makes a common cour different States." This is the ground on which the demand and concession are to be made.

Now, we shall not undertake to maintain he correctness of Judge Paine's decision by an argument. The decision speaks for itself. The udge has planted himself on impregnable ground: he needs no defence or vindication. But, we shall make a simple statement of the facts of the case, and touch upon a few points made by the Union, for the purpose of exposing the bald declamation by which the Pro-Slavery press attempts to maintain the impudent de-

ands of the Slave Power. Mr. Lemmon was the owner of eight slave Virginia. He desired to send them to Texas, and could have done so by shipping them at any Southern port. He chose, from motives of convenience, to send them to New York, so as to ship them from that port. New York is a free State : her Constitution prohibits Slavery absolutely: her laws will not suffer the master to bring his slaves within her borders for any purpose. Slaveholders knew this—the whole South knew it—Mr. Lemmon knew it. He carried the slaves there at his peril, in vioation of the laws of a sovereign State. On a writ of habeas corpus he was brought before Judge Paine, who, after a full hearing of the ase, affirmed the freedom of the persons whose

This act, the Union assumes, was repugnant to the spirit of the "Compromise." The Compromise settled Boundary and Territorial Questions, not the Law of Slavery, or the relations of the States to it; and the Fugitive Law simply provided for the more effectual reclamation of persons escaping from service or labor. They have no bearing on the case.

It assumes that the act is one of "war upon the rights and feelings of the South, and the peace of the Union;" "an unparalleled outrage upon the feelings of the South and the spirit of the Constitution;" that it menaces "the peace of the Union;" that "it is a most grievous injury and flagrant outrage upon the South and the bond of the Union;" that the law of New York, prohibiting a person held as a slave from being "imported, introduced, or brought into the State, on any pretence whatever," "is in conflict, if not with the letter, with the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and is at war with the object and intent of the Federal Union." The verbose declamation of the Union is an outrage upon language and logic. Amidst all this profusion of angry words, there is but a single idea—and that is that the decision of Judge Paine and the local law of New York are violative of the rights of the South, of the guaranties of the Federal Constitution, and of the intent of the Union This single proposition is amplified and repeat ed in every variety of form, throughout a column, without a single argument or attempt at argument, in its support, except the following.

"The Constitution of the United States which is the supreme law of the land, recognises and guaranties the right of property in slaves, and makes a common country of the

The idle clamor of the Union we dismiss its one proposition and its one argument we shall examine briefly.

"The Constitution of the United States guar anties the right of property in slaves." If there be such a guaranty, it can be pointed out. Will the Union put its finger upon it? Will it favor us with the clause, the section, the article, containing it? We have often heard of it, never seen or read it. A publication of it in black and white would be more satisfactory than a vague assertion of its existence. There is no such guaranty, express or implied. The Federal Constitution never speaks of slaves, never refers to them, never makes any provision in relation to them, as property. In the basis of represent ation they are named and treated as persons In the provision forbidding the prohibition of their importation into the country till after the year 1808, they are named and regarded as persons, and classed with "other persons." In the clause providing for their reclamation when fugitive, they are named and treated a persons. Whenever it became necessary to refer to them in the Constitution, the Convention that framed it deliberately and intentionally used such words as would exclude the idea of property. Mr. Madison, in his "Papers," expressly bears witness on this point. He objected to the phraseology in which the clause relating to fugitives from service was first report ed, because it implied the idea of men being property-he could not bear that the Constitu tion they were about forming should tolerate the idea that there could be property in man And the phraseology was accordingly so changed as to exclude this idea. Mr. Madison is the witness-his evidence is conclusive. The Union dares not contradict it-no Southern man, careful of his reputation, will contradict it. We have the book, the page, the words. before us. The Constitution simply guaranties the right of a master, in certain cases, to reclaim a fugitive from service or labor-and that fugitive may be an apprentice, an indentured servant, or a slave. That is the sum and substance of the whole guaranty which the Union falsely represents as "a guaranty of the

right of property in slaves." Now, the law by which a man is held as When a man held as a slave under the laws of Virginia passes beyond her jurisdiction, he berial force. To this there is a single exception if he pass beyond her jurisdiction against the consent of his master, in other words, escape, the Constitution interposes to secure to the master the right to recapture and reconvey him to Virginia. This is the sole exception. The Constitution is silent in all other cases: so that if a man held as property under the laws of Virginia be carried beyond her limits, by his master, for sale, for use, for any other purpose,

Nature claims her own-the local law has spent its force—the man is free The freedom of the eight slaves of Lemmon was the necessary effect, even had there been no law of New York on the subject, of their transfer beyond the limits of the jurisdiction of Virginia. The law of New York only recognised an existing fact, and provided for the security of rights already existing. The freedom of the eight slaves was the act of Lemmon himself. Consequently, the law of New York and the act of Judge Paine were not an outrage upon the rights of the South; for it had none in the premises; or upon the Constitution of the United States, for it has provided no guaranty for the slaveholder in such cases. Nor were they repugnant to the intent of the Union, for its intent is to be learned from the Constitution itself-and what is in harmony with this cannot be in conflict with that.

But, we shall argue the question on othe grounds, which the Union must admit, or deny its own faith, and assail as an outrage of Southern People their own legislation.

What is the Principle which the Union ha labored to establish as a fundamental rule of action for the Democracy? That every State, in the exercise of its sovereign power, has an absolute right to admit or exclude Slavery, to tolerate, or to prohibit it.

Virginia tolerates Slavery: New York pr hibits it. But, "she has no right to prohibit it in the case of slaves brought by their masters temporarily within her limits." Why not The right of prohibition is absolute, except as limited or qualified by the Federal Constitution If she has a right, in virtue of her sovereignty, to prohibit it in one case, she has the same right in all cases, except forbidden by the Federal Constitution. But it is a matter of fact. that the Constitution interposes no limitation except in the case of fugitives from service or abor from another State. "Ah, but slaves are property, as such sanctioned by the Federal nstitution, which, so far as Slavery is conerned, makes a common country of the different States." We have already exploded this fiction, but we now add, that this argument of the Union goes to the extent of denying to the States the power to prohibit slavery at all : for if slaves be property in the same sense as other property, if this "property" be guarantied by the Constitution of the United States, and if this Constitution make one country of the different tates, so far as this "property" is concerne then New York has no right to prohibit it in any case: the slaveholder has a right not only of transit with his slaves, but may reside there with them. To affirm their freedom in one case, would be as great an outrage as to affirm it in the other. So the Union, in its insane devotion to slavery, denies its own faith, repudiates what it has declared to be a fundamental doctrine of Democracy.

It must go further, if it stick to this property logma: it must denounce as outrageous the of Virginia, Maryland, and other Southern

States. An act of Maryland, 1796, provides: "That it shall not be lawful, from and after the passage of this act, to import or bring into

this State, by land or water, any negro, mulatto, or other slave, for sale, or to reside within the State; and any person brought into this State as a slave, contrary to this act, if a slave before shell the contrary to the second of the webster whigh the contrary to the second of the webster which the contrary to the second of the webster which the contrary to the second of the webster which the contrary to the second of the webster which the contrary to the second of the webster which the contrary the second of the webster which the contrary the contrary the second of the webster which the contrary the contrary the contrary the second of the webster which the contrary the con before, shall thereupon immediately cease to be the property of the person or persons so import-ing or bringing such slave within this State, and

Similar acts have from time to time be passed in Virginia, Kentucky, Mississippi, and other States. The Maryland and Virginia statutes, including these acts, were adopted by Congress on the cession of this District, and rom that time were in force—the Virginia act in the county of Alexandria, the Maryland act n the county of Washington. We have be fore us Cranch's Reports, containing several cases, in which the Courts held these acts to e valid, and decreed freedom to slaves petitioning under them for their liberty. So strict was the construction given t'em, that the acts were held to be in force as between the two ounties, though constituting one District—so that if a trader brought from Alexandria into Washington a slave for sale, the slave was held to be entitled to his freedom; or if a citizen of Alexandria purchased a slave in Washington and carried him to the former place, he was entitled to his freedom.

At one time the question of their constitu ionality was brought before the Supreme Court, and they were pronounced constitu-

But if slaves are property, in the sense which inanimate things or brutes are property; if they are property by the "law of nature," i the Constitution of the United States guaranties the right in them as property, on what principle is this legislation justifiable? What right has the Legislature of Maryland to deprive a citizen of the United States of his property, because in the exercise of his unques ioned privilege as a citizen of the United State he chooses to bring said property into Maryland for sale? Has the Union forgotten that one part of the Compromise was an act tor the abolition of the slave trade in the District-an act for depriving the owners of slaves of their property." so called, in certain cases? That et provided that it should not be lawful "to bring into the District of Columbia any slave whatever for the purpose of being sold, or for the purpose of being placed in depot, to be subsequently transferred to any other State or place to be sold as merchandise," and if any slave should "be brought into the District by its owner," contrary to this provision, such slave should "thereupon become liberated and

This act was supported by the Union; and the same paper has justified the conduct of Franklin Pierce, in voting, when in Congress, against a proposition to suspend the law proibiting the introduction of slaves into the District, in the case of Edmund Brooke, who petitioned for the privilege of bringing in two slaves from the State of Virginia—thus recognising the validity of the law. But now it is audaciously inconsistent enough, to raise an outery against a law of New York, identical in principle, denouncing it as an outrage on the rights of the South

Maryland will not permit a slaveholder to mport a slave into that State for sale or residence: if he attempt it, the slave is liberatedand it is all right. Congress will not permit a slaveholder to bring a slave into this District, for sale or residence, or for the purpose of placing him in a depot, for sale in some other section-this is all right. New York will not permit a slaveholder to bring a slave into the State, for sale, for residence, for the purpose of property is local-it is brute force, under the | placing him in a depot, for transshipment, for form of legal enactment; it has no effect be- any purpose whatever; and this is outrageous, exercises the same power which is claimed and exercised by Congress, and by the Legislatures of the South: she exercises it on the same principle, only extending its application; but because she is a free State, this central organ of the Democracy can find no words to define the enormity of its criminality! Still further . New York must be execuated

> because in the exercise of her sovereign power. she refuses to allow slavery in any case within her borders, liberating the slave who may be brought by his master upon her soil; while Maryland, Florida, Mississippi, Texas, and other Southern States, in the exercise of their overeign power, are sustained by this same central organ, in prohibiting free citizens of the North from entering their limits, making the altimate penalty of disobedience perpetual slavery! It was but a few months ago, that cerain free colored citizens of the State of Masachusetts were in this way reduced to slavery by Texas, and the Union justified the act. It s no harm, it is perfectly constitutional, it is all brotherly, for Texas to make a slave of a free citizen of Massachusetts, who goes within its limits in violation of its laws: but it is a wrong, it is unconstitutional, it is foully fratrieidal for New York to make a freeman of a slave, carried within her limits in violation of

> We do not expect to find much sense or de cency among the advocates of Slavery, but their extreme folly in raising an outery against this opinion of Judge Paine and the law of New York, passes our conception, familiar as we have become with their absurdities and in-

The Central Organ must change its tone and its policy, or it will prove a more dangerous enemy to Franklin Pierce than the Conqueror of Mexico. The Democracy of the North will hesitate some time before they can be prevailed upon by their Central Organ to array themselves against the laws, institution and sentiments of their own States.

* Cranen's Reports, vol. i, 315, 370; vol. ii, 261, &c

THE CLEVELAND PLAINDEALER.

The Cleveland Plaindealer, in an editorial. November 17th, says that "Dr. Bailey, in the arly part of the canvass, undertook to slide the Free Soil Party over to the support of Gen. Scott"-that "Charles Allen, of Massachusetts, in company with Gid." "gave him to understand that he must forbear to speak in the name of Free-Soilers, or support them sincerely; that he must leave Scott in the hands of the Whigs;" and that after that, "Dr. Bailey spoke more guardedly," &c. The whole of this is false, utterly and ridicu-

lously false. "Dr. Bailey's" course, from the beginning to the end of the canvass, was the same, was his own course, was uninfluenced by anybody. There lives not the man who has the right to say "must" to him. That word is for party tools and party hacks, who, declaiming of Principle one day, are found the next trampling it under foot at the mandate of

to guard their purity, and transfer their supto the immaculate Plaindealer.

A WISE CRITIC.-Mr. Emile Montegue, i the Revue des Deux Mondes, a French paper, triumph of the Democratic Party. Their af-reviews Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin. We fections for Hunkerism were stronger than old

in this quarter.

THE CONTROLLING QUESTION OF THE LATE

What was the controlling question decided v the late Election?

The New York Evening Post, and the liberal class of Democrats it represents, say that it involved the comparative merits of Democratic and Whig policy. A majority of the People were displeased with the profligacy and waste of a Whig Administration, and in favor of the well-known measures of Democratic policy Hence the election of General Pierce.

The New York Tribune, and the class liberal Whigs it represents, have not yet indicated what in their judgment was the controlling question. Just now there is a greal deal nore feeling than philosophy about them.

The National Democrats and the National Whigs, so-called-in other and more appropriate phrase, the Hunker Democrats and Whigs-are very free in expressing their opinions. They boldly aver that the great issue of the Election was Abolitionism; and that in the triumph of Franklin Pierce the country has rendered a conclusive verdict against it. By Abolitionism they mean, not any particular phase of the Anti-Slavery sentiment, but active pposition of any kind to Slavery, or Anti-Slaery agitation, whatever its form or object.

The Hunker Democrats, through their orran, the Washington Union, insist that the esolutions of the Baltimore Convention, enlorsing the Compromise and the Fugitive Slave Law, as a final settlement of the Slavery Question, and pledging the Democratic party against agitation on that subject, were fairly dopted, became obligatory on the party, constituted its creed during the canvass, and plainly submitted to the voters of the country the Question, Shall Abolitionism or Anti Slavery agitation be allowed or arrested? Their answer was given at the ballot-box on the second of November-let Anti-Slavery agitation cease.

" The fatal blow, let us hope," says the Unio was struck at Abolition on the 2d of Novem Like Anti-Masonry, and other creation of a single idea, all are already absorbed, or are gradually being absorbed, by those broad and more general principles which are the growth and guardians of our free form of Govnment, and which constitute now, as hereto ore, the solid foundations upon which the great Democratic party builds its clain to a Nation's suffrage and support, and its title as the safest administrator of the blessings conferred upon us by our fathers.

Its pleasure is marred by the consideration that two States of the South, Tennessee and Kentucky, voted for Scott in the late election and why

" In a great issue between the Constitution and higher-lawism; between nationality and sectionalism; between the Fugitive Slave Law and fanaticism; between peace, quiet, and justice, on the one hand, and agitation, discord, and disunion, on the other—in such a contest to find two States of the South espousing the side of Sewardism, not only contradicts all the calculations of policy, but inflicts violence upon the mind, that these States have not only be trayed their interests, but their duty. Standng as they do in the heart of the Confedera ey-liable, from their border position as resy—liable, from their border position as to spects the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, to suffer from the incendiary appeals of bolitionism-with their interests all bo with the Union-we might suppose that they would be foremost and firmest in protecting the Constitution against the treasonable purposes of Sewardism. If the South had me ardism, what would have been the moral effect of the victory? It would have made manifest suffer no encroachments upon their constitu-tional rights. It would have taught fanaticism to Democracy of the North had nobly discharged their obligations; they had bravely borne the burden assigned to them; they had taught the foes of the Constitution to expect of them nothing but unyielding opposition and war the death. If the South had but seconded th blow, abolitionism would have been crushed for ever. It would have withered and sunk under

the indignant rebuke of the whole country." Again: "What a contrast have we here between the onduct of Southern Whigs and Northern Demperate! When there was an alarm of danger to the Union-when the sanctity of the Constitu tion was assailed-when Southern rights were in jeopardy-the aid of the Northern Democracy was invoked by the South, and invoked not i vain. When came the hour of final and decisive conflict with Abolitionism-when the foes of outh were to be crushed forever-South ern Whigs refused to respond to the call of patriotism, and instead of aiding to protect their own rights, treacherously deserted to the ranks of the enemy! The contrast is striking and significant."

We would call the attention of the Barr burners of New York, and the Radical Demo crats of the North generally, to the significant language of their central organ: it may be edifying to them to learn that, in the opinion of their Southern brethren, the late election was "a final and decisive conflict with Abolition ism"-that it was "a great issue between the Constitution and higher-lawism, between Nationality and Sectionalism, between the Fugitive Slave Law and fanaticism"-that the principal aim of those who supported Gen. Pierce was, to "crush Abolitionism FOREVER."

The extracts we give are but samples of th every-day teachings of the Union. It is not alone. The Beston Post, the organ of the Hunker Democracy of Massachusetts, takes the same ground. Protesting against the proposed coalitions of the Democrats and Free Demo crats of that State, it says-

"Nevertheless, we trust that Democrats wh mean to sustain the Administration of General Pieece in good faith, will remember that th nctive and all-absorbing moral element is the recent national election is, the determina tion, resolute, inflexible, of the great majoritie of twenty-nine States in this Union to put dow political Abolitionism and political Slavery ag tation. This was the great issue, and this the grand result. Twenty-nine States, ar some two millions of voters, endorse this trine, which is the distinguishing principle of General Pierce, and the emphatic doctrine of the Baltimore platform, viz: 'That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renew ing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation

the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.'

"There is the plain doctrine and duty of the Democracy. It is sanctioned as the creed of every State in this Union, save only Vermont and Massachusetts. The latter stands with some 30,000 Scott Whige of the Atlas stamp, and 29,000 Hale Abolitionists for agitation, disunion, and resistance to the Fugitive Law. Let sachusetts, if they can, where she stood in the days of the Hartford Convention, out of the The Plaindealer, with a most edifying modesty, advises Free-Soilers to distrust "John P. Hale" and "Dr. Bailey." Its fidelity to the cause of Freedom is of course beyond all suppicion. The Free-Soilers of the Western Reserve should vote it a testimonial for laboring

That this view of the election prevailed and still prevails among Hunker Whigs, is proved by the fact that some of them openly, some covertly, did all in their power to secure the trust no one will doubt Monsieur's competency party obligations. We all remember the open to speak on the subject of slavery in the Uniprotests of Gentry, Toombs, Stephens, Cling-

not willing to have the seat of Government North. National Whigs in New York city, soiled with such an institution!" This is news it is stated in the Tribune, voted outright for Gen. Pierce. "In the moment of our triumph in this city," says the New Orleans Courier. "it should not be forgotten that many Whigs, acting from the highest and most patriotic motives, voted the Democratic ticket. In the humble part we took in conducting this canvass, we addressed ourselves almost exclusively to the and arguments of influential men who belonged to their own party. The result thus far shows that this course was not pursued in vain, and that the arguments of Gentry, Williams, Jenifer, Lyons, and others, did not fall on stony and unproductive soil. They were addressed by us to intelligent and patriotic men in the Whig party of Louisiana, and the returns show with what effect."

The tone of the "National Whig" press, too. is exultant. It is evidently pleased at the overthrow of its party. Hear the Albany Register. one of the Fillmore papers:

"We have no hesitation in saying, that, for ourselves, we derive great consolation under our defeat, from the conviction that it has been caused by an honest instinct of the people, by their love for their country, and their determination to maintain the Constitution in all its integrity and its honest spirit.

"Nor do we hesitate to say, that we find an

other source of great consolation in the fact that Abolitionism and rebellion, their instigators and promoters, and particularly their high priests in this State—Seward, Greeley, and Weed—have received a death-blow from which they never can recover. They have played out their desperate game, with the aid of others who detested their principles and their objects and yet they are in a hopeless minority, in a

The New York Sunday Times is very co plimentary to the Hunker Whigs. Hear:

"The result was not altogether a Democrat. ic triumph; for, viewed from some points, it was a victory achieved by the conservative Union, Constitution, and law-abiding portion of the Whig party, over the black flag of Abolitionism. That flag was brought into their ranks, and its bearers insisted on leading the van; but those who drove it out, although the lost the day, vindicated their attachment to the Union, and shed the highest honor on them selves, by sacrificing their party to th

We shall not inquire at present whether the philosophy of these Hunkers be sound; it is enough to know that it is their philosophythat they appear to believe what they, say-that they are triumphant and self-confident-that they act as if there could be no question that the reins of power are in their hands-that the policy of an unrelenting proscription of all who favor Anti-Slavery agitation is openly avowedthat Hunker Democrats will prefer the fellow ship of Hunker Whigs to that of radical or Anti-Slavery Democrats, as Hunker Whigs will prefer the ascendency of Hunker Demo crats, to that of liberal or Anti-Slavery Whigs Thus, the Boston Post is inflexible in its hostil ity to the coalition of the Democrats with the Free Democrats of Massachusetts, although it knows, that should its hostility prove availing. the Whigs will obtain the control of the State secure the Governorship, arrest all Democratic reform, and send a brother Whig to the Sen ate of the United States.

On the other hand, the National Whigs are determined, in re-organizing their party, to exclude Seward, Greeley, Weed, and all other Whigs who have become notorious for their Anti-Slavery feeling. They were hostile to Scott, not so much because they distrusted his soundness on the Compromise, but because his election would have given ascendency to the umph of Hunker Democracy was preferable to this. Their party being in ruins, they propose now to reconstruct it on the true pro-slaver

Here are two extracts, one from a Whig journal of the North, the other from a Whigh ournal of the South, which clearly elucidates

this policy: There are those who, from selfish motives would counsel the abandonment of the White organization, and would endeavor to sprea despair among its members. Feeling that they are themselves hopeless of rising in the ranks of a National Whig party, and desiring to de stroy the organization for the purpose of build ing upon its ruins a sectional structure in which they can rule supreme, they affect to believe that the present blow is a fata, one, and coun sel the open adoption of those side issues which alone have compassed the temporary ruin of the party. It is perhaps scarcely necessary to caution true Whigs against the intended treachery of these crafty politicians. Their characteristics ters are now known, and the disasters which they have entailed upon us already are a sufficient warning against their future machina

It is necessary that the organization of the National Whig party should be maintained Their duty will now be to cast from them the policy which, for the aggrandizement of individuals, would make a ruin of their time-hon ored and conservative principles, and to take their stand once again on the true platform upon which have gathered the greatest men and the wisest sages our country has produced-upon which so lately stood the lamented Clay and Webster—upon which now stand the leading statesmen of the land. To this platform, purified as it now is from the filth which had beer suffered to defile it, should every National poli tician, every lover of his country, flock.

Buffalo Commercial Advertise

We shall feel no regret at seeing Senato Miller made to walk the plank for his Free-Soil ism. His colleague, Dayton, shared the same fate, very justly, and very much to our sincere gratification. The Whig party needs purging of all such elements, and the sooner it is accomplished, the sooner will it return to the old conservative landmarks, when conservative men can conscientiously, and will cordially rally under its standards. Just now the signs are under its standards. Just now the rights are propitious for such a return, the necessity for which the late election has very powerfully and conclusively demonstrated; a fact which the more sagacious and candid journals of the North are now owning up. They begin to see, when it is quite too late, that Free-Soilism has destroyed for the time the power of the party, and they are walking the considerant. and they are making the acknowledgmen Whether they have the manliness and inde pendence, however, to shake off the influence remains to be seen. Certain it is, they have eretofore, in their party action, in too man nstances truckled to it, and they have nov reaped their reward. We congratulate them upon the fecundity of the harves.

The conservative Whigs of the North have

but to kick out the Sewards, Johnstons, Day-tons, Millers, and all others of like kidney, and rally to the support of Conservatism, and they may hope to control the destinies of the Gov ernment, if they eschew Generals, and select tatesmen who have some claims for the first onors of the Republic for their candidates. Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel.

We must close for this week; but we wish ir readers to bear in mind what we have said the issue of the late election, as understood by the Hunker Democrats and Whigs-of the combination by which the election was determined-of the intolerant policy of the Hunke Democrats, and of the schemes of the Hunker Whigs: for in our next number we shall re sume the subject, for the purpose of showing its practical bearings.

WHAT SOUTHERN MEN THINK OF THEM. The Southern. Baptist, published at Charleston South Carolina, expresses the opinion that H. Ward Beecher satisfactorily vindicates himself from the charges of Dr. Parker and the Net York Observer. It adds an opinion which may

and other defection of higs of the York city, outright for our triumph Courier, "it Whigs, actotic motives, the humble canvass, we ively to the the opinions ho belonged us far shows in vain, and liams, Jeniall on stony e addressed

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a, as understood Whigs-of the ction was deterof the Hunker s of the Hunker ber we shall reoose of showing

NK OF THEM .ed at Charleston opinion that H er and the Nev ern advocates hat expres

similar characters by St. Clare in "Uncle Tom's PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION RETURNS-COM-

"We entertain infinitely more respect for "We entertain infinitely more respect for even a conscientious opponent to slavery than for a timid and shuffling advocate; and simply on the ground that the latter inflicts more inju-ry on our cause than the former by any possi-bility can. The lame apology of the latter seems like a virtual admission that the institu-tion has insuperable evils in it; while the som-bre portraiture of the other, exaggerated as the likeness may be sometimes admonishes us of likeness may be, sometimes admonishes us of evils which need to be corrected, and moves us to engage in the work of reformation."

engage in the work of reformation."

Lower-law divines and Hunker politicians

Bucks
Butter
Cambria fail to receive favorable regard both at the
North and the South. Candid men, who never
apologize for errors which degrade humanity,
and attent their gives requiritions are always and utter their sincere convictions, are always respected.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Richard Hildreth. Vol. iii. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

We believe this is the closing volume of the second series of the History. It embraces the administrations of Jefferson and Madison, and brings down our history to the accession of Mr. Monroe, and the admission of Missourithe commencement of the era of our present

Mr. Hildreth's entire work is the clearest, most comprehensive, and most satisfactory narrative we have of the physical and political progress of this country, from its colonization up to the year 1820.

Appended to the volume before us is a list

of the authorities referred to in the text, with a very full index.

HARMONY AND EXPOSITION OF THE GOSPELS. By James Strong, A. M. New York: Lane & Scott. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, 7th street, below The author adopts in this work the arrange-

ment of Dr. Robinson, as to events; but he has followed no particular guide. The object was, to prepare a work sufficiently copious to explain the sacred text, and at the same time bring it within such a compass that every one might purchase it. It contains, in addition, an appendix, as follows: Tables of weights and measures; Time of Christ's birth; Comparative Table of Harmonies; Topography of Ancient Jerusalem; Analytical and Synoptical Index.

illustrations are quite beautiful.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIVES OF ROBERT HALDANE, OF AIRTHNEY, AND OF HIS BROTHER, JAMES ALEX-ANDER HALDANE. By Alexander Haldane. New York : Robert Carter & Brothers. For sale as

These two men in early life were sailors, behaved with great gallantry, met with many adventures, subsequently became pious, then lay preachers, and went about doing good, in disregard of merely conventional forms. The memoirs are well written, entertaining, and this year is a clean vote, given for Principle:

STORIES FROM BLACKWOOD. New York: D. Apple- eral organization. There is no State Central ton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

A volume of Appleton's Popular Library, containing some of the best stories from Blackwood's Magazine—better, of course, than ordinary stories.

PALISSY THE POTTER. By Henry Morley. 2 vols. Boston: Tieknor, Reed, & Fields. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue, Washingthe materials for a vigorous organization. Wile

more than three centuries ago, and was a in different sections of the State? bright light in those dark days. He addicted himself to Science and Art, and became distinguished in Pottery. His career was event ful, and his biographer, Mr. Morley, has done justice to the romantic incidents by which it was chequered. It is a London work, reprinted in the best style of a Boston firm, whose ty-

New York : Robert Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, 7th street.

tries, their customs and manners. It contains several anecdotes and illustrations, which will prove considerably more interesting to children than its descriptions.

placency the American expedition, as holding out a prospect that this sealed book may ere long be opened. The Review contains several

GRAHAM'S AMERICAN MONTHLY. Philadelphia. spirit, and give the following notice of his to editors, as the best way of calling attention to his Magazine:

To Nineteen Hundred Editors.—This number

of the public better by the course we have pur-

usual? and, if not too much trouble, ask those who took an interest in Graham for 1852 to go

says—

"We heard numbers say that if their votes would elect John P. Hale, he should have them, and saw others thinking the same. It will be seen that the actual supporters of Hale—those who voted for him even without any expectation of his election, to say nothing of three times as many who approve the Pittsburgh platform—now hold the balance of power in this county, and it is safe to predict that, if occasion require, it will be exercised. As a humble member of the Democratic party, we trust they will never in future have occasion to oppose us on occount of recreancy to the great cause of human liberty."

Pennsylvania.—Potter county gives Pierce 670, Hale 325, Scott 272. The Whigs are the We have now the liberal number of 1,900 exchanges. Will our friends send us only the paper containing the notice, marked—that will be sufficient—for, as we give a personal inspection to exchanges, we find 7,600 per month a task indeed.

OswEGO, Nov. 15, 1852.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Herewith I send you the official vote of Oswego county, from which you will discover that we have done even better than I represented in my report dated the 5th instant, and have given a majority of 29 for Gerrit Smith. This result exceeds our most sanguine expectations, and astonishes the Hunker Whigs and Democrats, who are "taken all aback," and seem to have lost their "reckoning."

Chief Justice—Charles H. Associate Justices—E. V. Whiton, 12,449. Associate Justices—Abram D. Smith, 11,902; Samuel Crawford, 11,528; Marshall M. Strong, 10,945 James H. Knowlton, 9,740.

The official returns from New York show the following results: Pierce, 262,239; Seymour, 263,837; Scott, 234,918; Hunt, 242,007. Pierce over Scott 27,321; Seymour over Hunt, 21,810.

The returns from all but eleven towns foot up-Pierce 29,124; Scott, 15,871; Hale, 6,430.

The official returns from the State of Vermon are as follows: Scott, 22,165; Pierce, 13,064; Hale, 8,619. In the State election in September a much larger vote was east for each of the Parties. We cannot understand the reason of the falling off, especially of the Free Soil vote, and there is little consolation in the fact that

St. Lawrence, 1,386; Madison, 1,581; Onondaga, 1,701; Oswego, 2,148; Oneida, 1,046; Cayuga, 922; Chautauque, 1,209; Albany, 678; Cattaraugus, 607; Essex, 175; Greene, 16; New York City, 206; Ulster, 26; Renssellaer, the returns.

The New York Herald, comparing the Free Soil vote, of eighteen counties with the vote given by them to Birney in 1844, sets down the

in the State of that party then being 15,812. It will now, we think, exceed 25,000 votes, and perhaps be equal or more than Pierce's majori-ty over Scott; but that will not vary the re-

WISCONSIN FREE SOIL VOTE.

Fond du Lac, 408; Walworth, 1,443; Racine, 778; Kenosha, 636; Waukesha, 1,156; Winnebago, 507; Milwaukie, 550; Washington, (county,) 182; Janesville, 145; Whitewater, 73; Rock, 923. the voters will take no step backwards. And

0	HIO FREE	SOIL VOTE.	
Cuyahoga	- 2,504	Portage -	- 1,29
Belmont -	- 463	Trumbull	- 1,87
Harrison -	- 425	Mahoning	- 1,06
Greene -	- 511	Lorain -	- 1,77
Warren -	- 222	Wyandotte	- 1
Columbiana	- 1,000	Erie -	- 27
Medina -	- 1,009	Summit -	- 62
Knox -	- 600	Defiance -	- 4
Ashland -	- 290	Preble -	- 19
Union -	- 257	Monroe -	- 57
Jefferson -	- 343		- 50
Morgan -	- 220		- 1
Clinton -	- 713		- 1
Fayette -	- 165		- 5
Geauga -	- 1,506		- 36
Morrow -	- 749		- 3
Ashtabula	- 2,478		- (
Lake -	- 1,111		

Counties. Pierce. Scott. Hale. Cass. Tay. V. B. lor.

Bristol - - 367 629 2 131 580 18

Kent - - 748 339 33 318 690 52

Newport - 857 1,132 44 305 1,146 109 305 1,146 109 2,515 3,542 398 450 750 149

ent 140 000 00 010 000 02	which is thence known as " western Ke	serve."
ewport - 857 1,132 44 305 1,146 109 rovidence - 5,528 3,893 431 2,515 3,542 398	has just voted for President as follows:	,
Trovidence - 5,528 3,893 431 2,515 3,542 398 3 436 450 750 149	Counties. Scott. Pierce.	Hale.
ashington 1,000 1,000	Ashtabula 2,157 1,079	2,475
Total 8,586 7,515 640 3,619 6,718 726	Cuyahoga 2,664 3,203	1,842
7,515 3,619	Erie 1,349 1,379	277
Dem. maj. 1,071 Whig maj. 3,099	Geauga 1,148 677	1,566
Democratic gain since 1848 - 4,170	Huron 2,218 1,795	872
Whig gain " "	Lake 1,046 671	1,111
Free Democratic loss 86	Lorain 1,350 1,551	1,778
The disaffected Democrats of 1848 staid at	Mahoning 924 1,817	1,068
nome, instead of voting for Van Buren.	Medina maj. 166	1,009
ione, instead of voting for van buron.	Portage 1,521 2,002	1,296
	Summit 2,154 1,808	629
NEW JERSEY-OFFICIAL.	Trumbull 1,967 2,039	1,739
The following are the official returns of the yotes for President in the late election:	Total 18,784 17,189	15,618
votes for Fresident in the late election.	Scott over Pierce, 1.461. Cass over	Taylor

Madison, Westmoreland Co., Va., Nov. 13, 1852.—The Anti-Slavery feeling is gaining fast here. In this small district, Hale polled 32 votes, and I will not be surprised if, in two years, we shall be able to control the district. There were hundreds of men in this county, who admired J. P. Hale, and said they only this time, and henceforth they would be Free-Soilers. Two thirds, at least, of the Whigs of Westmoreland county, have already declared Hale to be their choice for "'56," and I have reason to believe this is the sentiment through

vote to 54 in the Presidential contest—the largest we ever gave. Several townships which never polled a Free Soil vote before that, gave from 20 to 30, and some even 40 votes. It is very cheering to the friends of Freedom to record such doings, and vindicating our principles by such power and good-will for downtrodden humanity. You may look for our club in time; and I am certain there will be some increase in the number, from present indications, because the Era is trusted and relied on by all parties. We now hold the balance of power in this district, and by the next Congressional election you will hear from us. 88,196 Increase of Democratic vote - 7,421
Decrease of Free Democratic vote - 505
Increase of total vote - 3,358
The total increase of votes is less than the in-

Greece, Monroe co., N. Y., Nov. 12, 1852.—If you have the means of knowing in regard to the religious views of Gerrit Smith, please give notice in your poper, for the benefit of many in this place. It is said here that he is an infidel. The Rochester American, which is taken by a good many in this county and elsewhere, says the tendency of Abolition is to discredit the Scriptures in the minds of its votaries: many of them have already reached the point of open infidelity, and the rest are on the way.

J. H. R.

We know nothing of the peculiar forms of Mr. Smith's religious heliaf: but ha is anything

Mr. Smith's religious belief; but he is anything but an "infidel." His acts and words prove that he regards the claims of religious obligations as paramount. As to the tendency of Abolitionism, it is not to discredit the Scriptures, but those nominal Christians who tithe mint and rue, and neglect the weightier matters of the law.—Ed. Era.

Wisconsin Judicial Election, Official.—The official returns of the Judicial Election in all the counties except Chippews, Crawford, Manitowoc, Portage, and Richland, give the following results:

Chief Justice—Charles H. Larrabee, 10,169; E. V. Whiton, 12,449. Associate Justices—E. V. Whiton, 12,449. Associate Justices—E. Smith, 11,902; Samuel Crawford, Samuel C

Hawley, Nov. 15, 1852.—your letter of the 2d, was received on the 5th inst. And I at once set myself to work, to form a club of 15 subscribers, and I have succeeded beyond my expectation. I herein send you 19 new subscribers, and four old ones, which I believe entitles me to a copy one year, &c.

MEADVILLE, Nov. 12, 1852.

To the Editor of the National Era: We have won a glorious victory in Crawford county. We polled a larger vote for the principles of Free Democracy than was ever polled before in this county.

There is a very strong feeling in this county

in opposition to the pro-slavery prostitution of the two old parties, and in favor of the real Demthe two old parties, and in favor of the real Dem-cratic principles, as enunciated by the Pitts-burgh Convention. The feeling is much strong-er than the number of votes given here have recorded. Many persons do not appreciate the importance of voting honestly—of voting in ac-cordance with their conviction of the true pol-icy of Government, and throw away their vote upon a mere question of personal favoritism or upon a mere question of personal favoritism or party obligation. This is deplorable, and the earnest advocates of national reform should labor to show such things in their true light. If every man in this county, who would really have preferred to see the principles of the Pittsburgh platform sustained, had voted for Hale and Julian, our vote would have been 3,000 instead of 1,000. But under the circumstances I think was did wall. If the friends of right I think we did well. If the friends of right and justice are active and faithful, we will car-

ry a majority in this county in 1856.

I have labored to extend the circulation of your paper, of the Pittsburgh Visiter, of the True Democrat, and lately of the Freeman. I am now more particularly anxious to extend the circulation of the Era. My reasons are, that I believe it is conducted in a manner best calculated to advance the interests of our cause. For this reason, I wish you would send to me a certificate of local agency, and I will call upon all the old subscribers in this place and get them to renew their subscription, and get as

many new ones as I can.

Respectfully yours, Joshua Douglass.

P. S. Mr. Nichols, who has heretofore acted as your agent here, has moved away, and con-

quently cannot assist us here. LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

The Presidential Contest—Kidnappings into Baltimore—The Maryland Institute—The Maryland Agricultural Society—Canadian Products, &c.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20, 1852. To the Editor of the National Era: As it is time to have reports of the Free

Democratic vote at the recent election from all Democratic vote at the receat election from all parts of the country, you will probably infer, very naturally, that I am about to report the result in slaveholding Maryland. But not so. And I fear it will be some time before the Southern vote particularly will be known. The papers reported a small "aggregate Free Soil vote," the morning after the election, which omitted several wards entirely, while guessing at others, apparently with no particular anxiat others, apparently with no particular anxi-ety, evidently, to do us justice. The official vote of the city has never yet been given. It has been professedly copied from several counhas been professedly copied from several county papers, but always omitting our vote from the columns, where given; for I myself have seen it in one or two of such papers. This is the policy of even our "neutral" papers towards our "insignificant party," saying nothing of our party organs. So we shall have to bide our time. Meanwhile, it is gratifying to know that at all the rural points where the ears of the people were secured by the meetings noticed in the Era, so far as heard from, there has been an increase in our poll, show-November 5, 1852.

November 5, 1852.

November 5, 1852.

November 5, 1852.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Dear Sir: Five years ago, when the old Liberty party was about going to seed, and I, with this preparation. Others care sometimes; but at all

seeming or actual discouragements presenting laid for a certain and more rapid increase themselves. I detect abundance to encourage hereafter. We have secured the respect of all

Since, and as the natural result of, that pretended "abolition of the slave trade" in your District, which merely gave the monopoly of the business to your soul-drivers, this city appears to have been enjoying the distinction of the centre of not only the "legitimate traffic," but of the illegitimate too—in other words, it is becoming the centre of the kidnappers' diabolical operations. Several victims from the ranks of the children of defenceless colored families have been brought here recently. families have been brought here recently.

Among these was a boy belonging to Harford county, Maryland, who was, in the first place, inveigled into Pennsylvania, and then brought from there to Baltimore, and offered for sale; the purpose of which circuity was to evade the risk of accountability to Maryland laws, by making the offence against Pennsylvania! This course, which is a feature of a systematic and too frequently-successful scheme of villany, has been stimulated and encouraged by the defiant refusals of Governor Lowe to deliver

denant retusals of Governor Lowe to deliver up persons charged with kidnapping, hereto-fore. The friends of humanity here were, in the case just referred to, unable to procure a requisition from Pennsylvania, through the discouragement of friends there, or even to get testimony therefrom to sustain a charge which could have been successfully made against the offenders—that of attempting to swindle, by obtaining money fraudulently from the sale of victims of their scoundrelism. Under these circumstances, the release of the offenders was advised, for the sake of the release of the victim; for the custom, in such cases, is to commit both the sinned against and the sinning to

the same prison!

The other act of kidnapping, to which I have alluded, was from Alexandria. The parties to the transaction are named Samuel Burns and Patrick Burke; the victim a colored girl, named Jano N. Gray, the daughter of a free colored woman, residing in Alexandria, but apprenticed to a Mr. Zimmerman. On the oath of the latter, the kidnappers were committed, to await the requisition of Governor Johnson, of Virginia, with some hope of success in making an example of these miscreants, which may check in some degree the schemes. which may check, in some degree, the schemes of others engaged in the same nefarious line

of operations.

To indicate further the plan of operations adopted by the bands of kidnapping banditti who have been making our city their head-quarters, it may be well to state that both the who have been making our city their head-quarters, it may be well to state that both the rictims under notice were "bound children," who, being once separated from immediate parental care, and "held to service" by some one of the "favored race," is thereby prepared to become the prey of some one else, under some pretext or other—showing what would probably be the fearful increase of such cases, did the heartless projects to compel the apprenticing of all colored children, mooted in our own and other Southern Legislatures, become laws! No person will care for a child like a parent. This truth was most emphatically illustrated by a remark of Mr. Zimmerman, on arriving here, in abswer to a letter notifying him that his apprentice was in prison under the painful circumstances of her case, to the effect that he "would not have come at all, but to show a disposition of compliance with the laws" of apprenticeship. He had previously advertised her, offering a reward of "one dollar!" Alas! for the friendless lot of this class of people! It is lamentable to contentable to the contentable to the contentable to contentable to the contentable to the contentable to the contentable to the contentable to contentable to the content the contentable to the contentable to the content the contentable to the content the contentable to the content the co

Cumberland Center, Me., Nov. 10, 1852.—
Where would the world-renowned "Uncle Tom's Cabin" have been now, had it not been for the Era? And where would the Era be, were it not for individual subscriptions?
The Era, depending chiefly for support on the middling and poorer classes, goes up, up, up, to—I was about to limit the number of subscribers to the liberal amount of half a million; but I forbear, lest I should fall short of the truth, and be found a false prophet.
While the Southern Press, depending for its support on the nabob class, goes down, down, down, to—nothing. What an instructive par-

N. Hayden, Democrat, 89,668—majority, 15,030: J. Osborne, Whig, 74,638: J. C. Tibbatts, Free Soil, 2,977. indefatigable energy as well as noted tact of the Cnairman of the Institute's Committee on Lectures-Wm. Prescott Smith, Esq.-gives

Lectures—Wm. Prescott Smith, Esq.—gives a quite sufficient guaranty.

Speaking of the Institute reminds me to say a word touching its recent annual exhibition. It was well attended, did much good in its sphere, and secured a considerable addition to the revenues, which will be well expended, without doubt, under the management of a sightly lead. faithful Board. A large increase to an already considerable library, and still further efficiency to the School of Design, will be among the re-

most unbounded praise. There unquestionably should be a department of human cattle in each of our Southern fairs. It is surely not consistent to see specimens of "improved stock" of every other class but this! And yet, while there is great emulation to show the highest improvement in the cow and the horse, there is none with respect to the poor slaves, who are is none with respect to the poor slaves, who are their carnetakers. There thay stand from year, takers. There thay stand from year, takers. There thay stand from year. their care-takers. There they stand, from year to year, the same stolid, because uneducated, and hopeless beings that their parents have been before them! Consistency, thou art indeed a jewel, which is found not amid the monuments of the slave system.

The President of this useful Society—for it is useful, notwithstanding the drawback just mentioned—is Mr. Calvert, of your city, I suppose I may say.

pose I may say—the well-known proprietor of that great hotel, the National—who has an estate in Maryland, as you are aware. He is admirably adapted to the office, in many respects. In Samuel Sands, of this city, the Society has a most indefatigable and faithful Secretary. John Feast was, this year, the well-

chosen Superintendent of the Fair.

I had the pleasure of depositing some specimens of Canadian growths in the State Fair. such as corn, wheat, and tobacco—which were raised in that "cold, inhospitable climate," by persons who were deemed, by their "owners," while in the States, "not capable of taking care of themselves!" But more of this topic when I find time to write you that promise account of my recent visit to Canada.

THE CRESCENT CITY AFFAIR. This note, in which Lieut. Davenport undertakes virtually to decide the question of peace or war with Spain, is an answer to a note from the Captain General of Cuba, stating that the Crescent City would not again be allowed to enter the port of Havana, with Purser Smith board.

U. S. M. STEAMSHIP CRESCENT CITY.

Havana, Nov. 10, 1852. GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your favor this date, enclosing an official letter from the Secretary of the Captain General, by which I learn that this ship will not be permitted to enter this port on her return from New York, should Mr. Smith be on board. I was in hopes this matter was settled; however, I can assure you that Mr. Smith will return in the ship, and the consequences, whatever they may be, the Spanish authorities will be responsible for.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. R. DAVENPORT, U. S. Navy,
Commanding Crescent City.
Messrs. Drake & Co., Havana.

KEENE, COSHOCTON Co., OHIO, November 5, 1852.

the National Era, as the unfailing sequence of the National Era as the unfailing sequence of the light spread by the Anti-Slavery press. But this, though an interesting fact, is only confirmatory of the statements of your correspondents elsewhere. Deferring some things which I confess myself moved to say of the instead of three or four Free Soil votes of this confirmation of the public cause of the Free Democracy until I can have the vote of my own State as a text, I pass to some topics which I designed to notice in this letter, with the single remark that, amid whatever and better, we think, that the foundation is us to perseverance, with "Onward and Upward" for our motto!

Since, and as the natural result of, that presion that the one-in-a-hundred were, because

"once more" with their parties, not through any affection for them, so much as through any affection for them, so much as through hatred to their old enemies, between whom and themselves they imagine there are still at issue some of the old questions which were fought out and settled, or abandoned, or "compromised," "long time ago." "They would vote for Hale, if by so doing they could elect him, but he cannot be elected," &c. 1 am not sure but these wares a Tracker lest enough. but there were, on Tuesday last, enough of such to have done the very thing they all de-sired, had they only but truly and consistently voted their own principles and preference Under a mistaken idea of "saving" their vote they persisted in "throwing them away" Scott or Pierce, the first of whom could not be benefited by them, and the latter did not need them.

This is precisely the position of hundreds in

this region, and I doubt not the same is true elsewhere, and I may say thousands, instead of hundreds; and these are the materials of the future Free Democratic party. Gradually, as the truth becomes more and more apparent, that "there are but two parties in this country, of which the opponents of a pro-slavery national policy are one, and the supporters of that policy are the other," all these will take their places in the ranks of Freedom. Bring the actual contest at the polls, as it is already in the Halls of Congress, to these two parties; let the Halls of Congress, to these two parties; let the now existing partisan organizations be dis-robed of the prestige of the names to which their only title is the right of possession; let Slavery stand out clearly, as it is really, the only, or at least the controlling question, in the Federal Politics of the day, and the contest cannot be doubtful; even this "dark corner" will "roll up" such majorities for Freedom as no party ever yet could boast of.

The campaign just closed has done much to hasten on the "good time coming," by removing the scales from blind eyes, and the fet-

ters from party-bound limbs, and letting in a spark of Freedom's holy fire to many a heart which has given it a lodgement, and will foster it into an inextinguishable flame. Let us "thank God, and take courage." I believe in

This House has changed hands. The Messrs. Howards have parted with all of their interest in the Hotel to Messrs Doolittle & Burroughs — H. Doolittle of Cincinnati, and William H. Burroughs of Philadelphia. We understand Mr. Doolittle furnishes the larger part of the capital, and that the House is to be principally under the administration of Mr. Burroughs, who is to be the active partner, and has been a well-known and very popular landlord in Philadelphia.

Oct. 7-3t

The attention of Druggists is directed to the advertise

DOMESTIC MARKETS. [CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE ERA.]

BALTIMORE. a \$3.50 On the hoof - \$2.50 Net - - 5.00 a 6.75 Gross average 2.87½ a 0.00 Beef cattle, | Gross average 2.871 | Beef, Mess, per bbl. - - 15.00 | Butter, per lb. - - - 0.17 | Cheese, per lb. - - - 0.09 | Clover seed, per bushel - 5.00 | 3.81 | Corn meal, per bbl. - - 3.81 Corn, white, per bushel - 0.74 Corn, yellow, per bushel - 0.67 to the School of Design, will be among the results. The superintendence of the exhibition was intrusted to John H. Meredith, of this city, who administered the functions of his post in a way which gave general satisfaction. Joshua Vansant, the President of the Institute, gave a closing address, filled with sentiments and suggestions indicating how wisely he has been retained, term after term, in his responsible office. This useful institution is justly the pride of our city, while its magnificent Hall is a most prominent architectural ornament, as well as a great public convenience.

A passing notice of the exhibition of the Maryland Agricultural Society will also be in place here, though somewhat out of date, perhaps. The display in every existing department was extensive, and highly creditable to all concerned. Were it not for the lack of an additional department, I feel disposed to award most unbounded praise. There unquestionably should be a department of human cattle in each of our Southern foirs. It is gaveler to the sults and habits to be sequented and careful for sale is one of our Southern foirs. It is gaveler to the sults of our Southern foirs. It is gaveler to the sults of our Southern foirs. It is gaveler to the sults of the School of the Schoo

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Dr. J. C. Ayer.

J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.
Dr. J. C. Ayhr.

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the following cases, but a thousand more:
Suddle and the state of the following cases, but a thousand more:
In the month of July last I was attacked by a violent diarrhæa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco, in hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate
and diet. My diarrhæa cessed, but was followed by a severe cough and much soreness. I finally started for home,
but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York I was
at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no aufficient reason
to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine, with little
expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. Yon would
not receive these lines, did I not regard it my duty to state
to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space
of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use
of your CHERRY PECTORAL.

Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.

Dr. Ayer.

Washington Pa., April 12, 1848.

Dear Sir: Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave through your instrumentality, by the Providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude.

A cough and the alarming symptoms of consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your PECTORAL. It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now in a few weeks' time has restored me to sound health. If it will do for others what it has for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind.

Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am, very respectfully, yours,

Rector of St. Peter's Church.

With anch assurance, and from such men, no strongest

With such assurance, and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, unless it be from its effects upor

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| DURKE'S BAKING POWDER, adapted for families, hoteles, bearding houses eating salcons, chips, &c. This is a cheaper and more economical and convenient article for all kinds of baking than sods, cream tastar, or any other preparation in existence. And it is so infinitely superior to the old system of baking, that no cook or house keeper in creation will be without it, after giving it a fair trial. The very lightest, most tender and palatable bisout, bread, cakes, pastry, &c., can be made in half the usual time, whether the flour be of the best quality or not, with this article.

| Sold by the principal Grocers and Druggists. | Principal Office and Manufactory at 139 Water street, New York. | GEO. & THOS. PARKER, Oct. 21. | Wholesale Agency for the Dist. of Columbia. IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

MEYER'S UNIVERSUM. MEYER'S UNIVERSUM.

Edited by Charles A. Dana.

This periodical, published from the first of July semimonthly, will centain views of the most remarkable dities, public edifices, and natural scenes, in every zone, and on every continent; accompanied by letter press descriptions, which, while conveying the most accurate and trustworthy information, will seek to clothe the dry details of facts and figures with something of the vitality of nature, and to enable the reader, while be observes the historical and political phenomens to gain some insight into the causes from which they spring. Extensive and costly preparations have been made to present in it the fullest collection of views, not only from every section of the United States, but from all parts of the Convinent. For above a year past, artists have been engaged in exploring the most romantic regions of this country, Canada, and Central America, for the special benefit of this work and its readers, and the engravers are now occupied on above a hundred views of North American-cenery alone, which in due time will be laid before our subscribers, in addition to other engravings of European, Asiatic, African, and Australian, cities and land-capes, illustrated by animated and interesting articles from the most popular writers. Twelve numbers will compose a volume. Each number will contain four steel engravings, executed in a high style of art, with about twenty pages of letter-press.

We put the work at the low price of \$3 the semi-annual volume, or 25 cents for a single number. All subscribers paying for vol. 1 in advance, while eachilded to receive, as a premium, the superb plate, engraved on steel, size imperial follo, "Jack in Office," after the celebrated picture of F. Landseer, engraved by G. Metzeroth.

The publisher will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitous—tyto Agents and Postmasters, and will makeliberal arrangements with them for circulating the Universion. He will also supply clubs of stwo persons at \$5 balf a year; of five persons at \$10; and of a large Edited by Charles A. Dana.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We think the work will commend itself to the popular aste in this country, and find an extensive circulation.

New York Tribune.

New York Tribune.

It promises to be one of the cheapest, as well as one of the most valuable publications of the day.

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It will be one of the most popular illustrated works of the day.

Review Transcript day.—Boston Transcript.

It will form one of the most beautiful an linstructive works.—Detroit Advertiser. An admirable work of art, and worthy of universal 3. tron-ge.—Montgomery Journal.

One of the cheapest as well as most valuable publications of the day.—Northern Citizen. of the day.—Northern Citizen.

The plan of this work is a good one, and deserves the patronage of every good friend of the arts.—Boston Convier.

It is as cheap as it a superbly excellent.

Northerfield Republican

NEWSPAPER AGENCIES.

and Chestnut streets; Baltimore, southwest corner of Thire and Chestnut streets; Baltimore, southwest corner of North and Fayette streets,

25 S. M. PETTENGILL, Newspaper Advertising, Subscription, and Collecting Agent, No. 10 State street, Boston (Journal Building, No. also agent for the National Era THE GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES AND

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

PORTANT REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF POSTAGE LEONARD SCOTT & CO., NO. 54 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK, ONTINUE to publish the following British Periodicals,

viz: The London Quarterly Review—Conservative; The Edinburga Review—Whig; The North British Review—Free Church; The Westminster Review—Liberal; and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine—Tory.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine—Tory.

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for two-nly years, and their circulation is constantly on the increase, notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a sinilar class, and from numerous Eclectics and Magazines made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

Although these works are distinguished by the positional shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chier value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. Blackwood, stil under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is at this time unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel," († •th by Bulwer,) "My Peninular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co., so that subscribers to the reprint of that magazine may always rely upo.; having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

TERMS.

TERMS.
For any one of the four Reviews,
For any two of the Reviews,
For any tree of the Reviews,
For any tree of the Reviews,
For all four of the Reviews,
For Blackwood's Magasine,
For Blackwood and three Reviews,
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,
For Blackwood and the four Reviews

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money cur-act in the State where issued will be received at par. CLUBBING. A discount of inesty five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for \$9: four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30, and so on.

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Any distance not exceeding 500 miles 9 cents per quarter.

Over 500 and not exceeding 1.50 do. 19 do. do.

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FOR A REVIEW.

FOR A REVIEW.

Any distance not exceeding 500 miles, 4 cents per quarter.

Over 500 and not exceeding 1500 do. 8 do. do.

Over 1500 and not exceeding 2,500 do. 16 do. do.

At these rates no objection should be made, as heretofore, to receiving the works oy mail, and thus insuring their speedy, asfe, and regular delivery.

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LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

Jan. 1. 79 Fulton st., New York, entrance 54 Gold at 17 Subscriptions received in Washington by Taylor & Maury, Franck Taylor, and W. Adam, Hocksellers.

N. R. L. S. & Co., have recently published, and have

Maury, Franck Taylor, and W. Raum, Roosselver,
N. B. L. S. & Co. have recently published, and have
now 'or sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Heury
Stephens, of Edinburgh, and Profesor Norton, of Yale
College, New Haven, complete in two volumes, royal cetavo, containing 1,600 pages, 14 steel and 6'0 wood engravings. Price, in muslin binding, six dollars; in paper covers, for the mail, five dollars.

LIGHT'S LITERARY AGENCY,

IIGHT'S LITERARY AGENCY,

No. 3 Cornhill, Boston,

Is the special Boston and New England omee for the following valuable newspapers.

The National Era. Received by Express from Washington, and delivered by carriers at \$2.76 a year, free of postage single numbers, 6 cents. Price by mail, \$2. Agents and clubs furnished at rates that will save them part of the postage. Orders for advertising in this paper solicited.

The Independent—weekly. Edited by Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., and others; Rev. George B. Cheever and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, stated Contributors. Received by Express from New York, and delivered by carriers at \$2.50 a year, free of postage; single numbers, 6 cents. Price by mail; \$2.

The Friend of Youth, a superior monthly journal for the Young, edited by Mrs. M. t. Bailey, Washington. Price, elivered free of postage, 62:12 cents a year; by mail, 60 cents.

May 1.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, are the Agents for the National Era, and are authorised to receive advertisements and subscriptions for us at the lowest rates. Their receipts are regarded as payments. Their offices are at New York, 122 Nasau street. June 24.

Boston, 10 State street.

Juniata Lancastor Lawrence

1,203 3,046 426 2,614 1,994 1,899 1,629 4,064 2,362 5,509 1,258 5,585

1,148

19,791 9,783

" - - 5,987

199,534 179,743 8,860 1,148

1848. 1851. 1852. 1852.

President. Governor. Can. Com. President.
172,186 186,499 171,551 199,534
185,730 178,034 151,599 179,743
11,177 - 3,061 8,860
1,148

Total 369,093 364,533 334,310 389,285

Democratic gain in four years - - 27,348

Free Democratic loss "- - - 2,317

The Liberty party vote, we believe, never exceed-

ed six thousand in Pennsylvania. The Free Soil

vote of 1848 was partly factitious, being made

up in part of Van Buren men, simply disaf-

fected towards Gen. Cass. The vote for Hale

this vote, too, has been given without any gen-

Committee, we believe; there is no central

press; the central portion of the State is un-

occupied; the Anti-Slavery influence is exert.

ed chiefly at its extremities; and scarcely any-

or speeches. That the State, with all these drawbacks, should have given nearly nine

not some measures be taken for bringing about

concert of action among the friends of Freedom

The increase of the popular vote in four years

RHODE ISLAND.

--- 1852---

3,820

1.568

1,371

6,241 1,221

1,596 2,290

2,495

2.248

1.102

1.723

Bergen Burlington

Cape May Cumberland

Essex -Gloucester -

Hunterdon

Mercer -

Middlesex -

Monmouth

Ocean -Passaic -

1.696

5.830

1.645

3,578

2.400

2,800 567

3,184

44,301 38.551

- 1.783

Somerset - - - 1,680

Majority of Pierce over Scott, 5,750.

Decrease of Whig vote - - -

crease of the voting population. The falling

off in the Free Democratic vote is easily accounted for—there is no organization at all in

he State, and a convention was not called till t was too late to give notice of it in the Era,

or any other Anti-Slavery paper. Our friends

Indiana .- Porter county, 88. The Practical

670, Hule 325, Scott 272. The Whigs are the

Indiana.—The following presents the official

vote for Secretary of State in Indiana at the

third party in Potter.

Observer, (Democratic,) published at Valparaiso,

must not be caught napping another time.

The Native American ticket polled 31 vote in Burlington, 442 in Camden, and 265 in

- 1,613

The last item is hardly worded correctly.

Perry Philad. city and co.

Whig loss

The volume is handsomely printed, and its

Bernard Palissy, of Saintes, in France, lived

This is a little volume for young folk, containing a familiar talk about foreign coun-

EDINBURGH REVIEW. October, 1852. Reprint. New York: Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pa. avenue, Washington, D. C. The Edinburgh contains a very flattering article on the Life and Letters of Judge Story, or rather on Judge Story himself. It says, when "the United States are seeking for a flattering parallel with Rome, we would advise them to place it in the decided vocation of their citizens to the sciences of Government and Law;" and it adds, "we look in vain over the legal literature of England for names to put in comparison with those of Livingston, Kent, and Story." A very able article on Japan, derives peculiar interest at this time from the expedition of Commodore Perry to that country. The Review holds that Japan is guilty of a wrong to other nations in excluding them from all intercourse with her, and contemplates with evident com-

other articles on subjects of great interest. Graham seems determined to go ahead with his Monthly, in spite of the formidable competition he is obliged to encounter. We like his

To Nineteen Hundred Editors.—This number closes the volume for 1852 of Graham's Magazine, and we confidently rely upon a much larger list of subscribers for 1853.

Our friends of the Press, who have watched our course for the last twelve months, must have seen that our policy of giving 112 pages in every number, was dictated by a desire to establish firmly a magazine of a very high order of literary merit. We could have published a thinner magazine, filled with indifferent pictures, for several thousand dollars less; but we have felt that we have met the wants and wishes of the public better by the course we have pur-

It is now to be seen, by the renewal of old clubs, and the addition of new ones, whether we have misapprehended the taste of the people.

Will our editorial friends club with us as

with us for 1853. We will send Graham's Magazine and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, for \$4. Please mention this.

To the Editor of the National Era:

NEW YORK-OFFICIAL

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

VERMONT-OFFICIAL.

it is less than in the case of the older parties. The vote ought to have been larger instead of being smaller. The loss since September by each party is as follows: Whigs, 1,629; Democrats, 1,892; Free Democrats, 827.

FREE SOIL VOTE IN NEW YORK.

117; Columbia, 7; Franklin, 139; Allegany, Livingston, 308; Monroe, 779; Niagara, 1,056; Orleans, 605; Otsego, 1,043; Seneca, 200; Steuben, 367; Washington, 451; Wayne, 962; 218; Wyoming, 727; Franklin, 130; 28 counties, giving 18,771 Free Soil votes. From the remaining 30 counties we have not yet assertained

norease at 6,590; and remarks-"The remaining forty counties gave Birney, Abolition, (in 1844,) 7,545 votes—the total votes

	OHIO	FREE	SOIL VOTE.		
Cuyahoga		2,504	Portage -	-	1,29
Belmont -		463	Trumbull	-	1,87
Harrison -	-	425	Mahoning	-	1,06
Greene -		511	Lorain -		1,77
Warren -		222	Wyandotte		1
Columbians		1,000	Erie -	-	27
Medina -	0 .	1,009	Summit -	-	62
Knox -		600	Defiance -	-	4
Ashland -	-	290	Preble -	_	19
Union -		257	Monroe -	-	57
Jefferson -	-	343	Guernsey	-	50
Morgan -		220	Henry -	-	1
Clinton -		713	Fulton -	-	7
Fayette -		165	Crawford		
Geauga -		1,506	Clermont	-	36

THE WESTERN RESERVE. The Northeastern counties of Ohio, of which the property in the soil was reserved by Con-necticut, when she surrendered to the Union her territorial claims west of the Hudson

has just	vot	ed	for	Pr	esic	lent as	follows:	,
Countie	8.					Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Ashtabu	la		-		-	2,157	1,079	2,475
Cuyahog	a	-		-		2,664	3,203	1,842
Erie -	-		-	-	-	1,349	1,379	277
Geauga	-		-	-	-	1,148	677	1,566
Huron			-	-	-	2,218	1,795	872
Lake -	-	-	-	-	-	1,046	671	1,111
Lorain	-		-	-	-	1,350	1,551	1,778
Mahonir	ıg	-			-	924	1,817	1,068
Medina			-	-	-		maj. 166	1,009
Portage		-				1,521	2,002	1,296
Summit			-	-		2,154	1,808	629

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

Salinesville, Columbiana county, O., Nov. 10,

1852.—I may say that there is no paper that comes to this office that is more read or as much appreciated as the Era is, and I am quite sure it had its influence in increasing our township yote to 54 in the Presidential contest—the

Greece, Monroe co., N. Y., Nov. 12, 1852 .- If

WASHINGTON, D. C.

[COPYRIGHT SECURED BY THE AUTHOR.]

For the National Era. THE UNLOVED CHILD. A BHYMED ROMANCE. BY MRS. ELLEN T. H. PUTNAM.

PART SECOND.

I. "A story should, to please, at least seem true," Said that old English author, Stillingfleet, Be apropos, well told, concise, and new," seed becomingly-not fine, but neat; We add, and let the ornaments be few About the head; if verse, fit well the feet. Our author says, if you neglect his rules, "The wise will sleep, and leave applause to fools."

II. To "seem true" means, seem anything but truth, In such a false, deceptive world as ours; We must depict the life of age or youth, As strewn with sunbeams, laurel leaves and flowers; While the reality is anguish, ruth, Thorns, ugliness, dark clouds and lightning showers : At least, this is the oft-repeated story Of those whose sheaf of life is old and heary.

But yet there is a light which gives new life-A ray from off the "candlesticks of gold Around the Son of Man," with beauty rife, Of which once the apostle exile told; 'Tis this which lightens sorrow, care, and strife, Makes silver of the gray hairs of the old. Within the infant's eyes sets pearls a-dancing, Gives golden threads to weave in youth's romancing.

IV. "Blest be the God of Truth," as said the one Who came among the wise before the king; "Wine is the strongest," so the first begun; "The king is strongest," next did boldly sing; "Women are strongest," thus the third did run-But Truth beareth the palm before each thing That God hath made: 'tis mightier, stronger, More blest than all, and it endureth longer.

The blessed truth then is, without the guessing, My hero, like my heroine, is real; For how could I expect my reader's blessing If these my characters were all ideal? Although, as I have said, 'twas once distressing, And very hazardous unto my weal, When my reputed hero came to being, And therefore set a host to disagreeing

VI. Calabritas abound within our nation Of these our here found himself one day. When from a clique there came a deputation, And with unwonted earnestness did pray That he would deliver an oration To a select assembly, for good pay; They said it would be quite beyond enduring, If his famed services were past securing.

He stood before his audience one night, The cynosure of every curious gaze, Within a flood of gold and crimson light. From lamps and ladies' jewels all a-blaze, Without prestige save that of natural might, And with the doom of censure or of praise; It was his first attempt, which edged the point And smote with terror every nerve and joint.

True, he had written well, and some foresaw A now star had arisen on the age, Who should all eyes in admiration draw Before the glowing truths upon his page But he had not aspired to be an orator, And test his powers upon the public stage; Withal, was young, and (as he feared) too poor For the slite to favorably endure.

A self-made man! and when such are well made. God's noblest sons! we bless them in our pride For they have nearest all his laws obeyed-Have left the fiery furnace purified; And when within the balance they are weighed. They want not, but weigh heavier thus tried These are they who from great tribulation, Come forth the strongest pillars of our nation

While beauty's lustrous eyes gleam 'neath his own, And fragrant zephyrs wave on every fan, While manhood's gaze surveyed him thus alone. To marvel what material made the man; He east a prayer before the Father's throne, And then his nervous glance like lightning ran Athwart that mighty sea of gems and pearls. And proud, defiant men, and lovely girls.

XI. Speedy as light, and yet 'twas not less sure, His glance took in the well-remembered face Of one who like an angel mild and pure, Sat there a form of unattractive grace; That glance a sister now could ill endure. So quietly assumed Verona's place: In that same moment was the speaker heard And all was then forgotten but his word.

That audience had listened oft before To brilliant words and words of solid might, In that same place; but now a wondrous ore From his thought strata grew upon their sight-A vein which lomed as shineth evermore The white-winged scraphs, floating in God's light, To drape the gleaming clouds with silver edges,

And sprinkle flowers along earth's wildest ledges. He held a power that none might understand, Which waked old memories smouldering into ashes And led them forth with a dim, beckoning hand, That touched with loving tears their quivering

But when he changed to words of high command, Unto the heart they felt his searching gashes; Sharper than two-edged sword clave each expression Against the crime of fellow-man's oppression.

Like polished shafts was hurled betimes, thereafter, The keen and scathing satires of his wit, From which echoed responses, thrills, and laughter, While many there were conscious of the hit Applause rang thre' the hall, and shook each rafter And ladies' faces with bright smiles were lit; To all his intellect appeared colossal, And of the truth he was a new apostle.

When ended this address of Golan Branning, The gentlemen in groups together came; Some said he had the eloquence of Channing, Compared his own to many a noble name: Others likened him to Pitt or Canning, While all agreed that he was booked for fame "And yet." they added, "he is but a youth-How is it that he wields such wondrous truth?"

XVI. Could they have seen that moment for themselves The spot where he was born-the homestead old Which seemed inwedged between the rocky shelve The low, red cot, exposed to rain and cold;

The porch festeoned with seedlings, fruit, and helve The casements which looked out upon the wold, Half-darkened with the overhanging leaves, And swallows' nests upon the lowly eaves:

The father with a blight upon his brow, That fumeth up from mad'ning, poisonous stre The wreck of former might and beauty now-A fallen man from prouder, nobler dreams! The mother whose kind cares all things endow Her saddened brow by grief enstamped in seams While all her words fall like the blest evangels, As in life's furnace walks she with God's angels

Could they have seen the picture, they would not Have marvelled less how such an one could rise, From life's beginnings, to the glorious lot Of drawing brilliant truths from out the skies, On the electric wires of his own thought— Thus winning admiration from the wise, The old and young, the sons of parentage

Which could bequeath a princely heritage. XIX. But now such history was quite forgotten, Or left for them to learn; they had no care Whether from honored stock he was begotten-If merchant princes in the line of cotton, Or any line remarkable or rare; They knew that he was great, would greater

so some of the elite, who would be winners Of all who are distingue on life's stage, (It matters little whether saints or sinners, So that they are among their set the rage,) Sent cards unto our hero for their dinners, Then from his book committed half a page, From which they might recite a line or so, 'Twixt desert and the wine, if apropos.

XXI. He pleased, for he had ease and elegance; Conversed but little, and that little well; Although he never sang or joined the dance, He was the passion of each reigning belle; They said he looked like heroes of romance, Or Milton's angels who from heaven fell; And some declared his costume and his air

Was like a bold and chivalrous corsair. 'Tis undisputed that he was their hero As well as mine; else all historic parts, Which could a Howard act, or e'en a Nero, Would not have been ascribed by these warm hear To him: (if such regards should fall to zero, How harmless then would fall the blind god's darts Such butterflies will never flutter more Their gorgeous wings 'round one whom they ignore.)

XXIII. But not the truly great are ruled by pride, Or by such standards regulate their acts; 'Tis only such mushrooms as "Miss Mac Bride," Whose chronicler is that rare genius, Saxo-'Tis such who pass by on the other side, When sympathy levies her Christian tax; Like him who couldn't save one from destruction. Because, he said, he had no introduction !

XXIV. As all well know, there number in all classes, The excellent, the bad, and those between; Though some, 'twould seem, believe the masses Are only good, while those of higher mion Are black at heart; olse are more lucky asses. Who "to be hated, need but to be seen;' And some opine that those who have professed Religion, must of all evil be possessed

XXV. Now, this is vastly add, but still 'tis true And comes not from good sense or erudition: And if, as some have thought the whole world thro That we are all in danger of pordition-That danger is, in judging what men do. Then thinking we shall merit a condition As good as that of any sinful mortal, When we have entered the eternal portal.

Our hero by Verona's father was esteemed For reasons known unto himself the best; Although 'twas whispered he had deeply schemed, With an especial and unwonted zest, To consummate that which Minerva dreamed Would make herself above all others blest-Which was, in brief, the sum of all their planning, That she might wed the honored Golan Branning.

XXVII. So oft unto their home he was invited, Where all affairs most skilfully were moved, Like a machine, in which the parts are righted Unto a nicety, having been proved; With all which did the lion seem delighted And it was quite apparent that he loved The family much better than all others, The parents as his own, the sons like brothers

XXVIII Minerva poetry by pages quoted—
(I've said already that she was a bleu;) Her ink-stained fingers with a triumph sported; Of old and modern anthors made review-Declared the ones on whom she greatly doted, And those she thought quite parvenu-Not dreaming of her guest's own natal quarter, That he was not a gem of purest water.

She next announced that she should write a book A dear, enchanting novel it should be: Then gave our hero an admiring look, Which read, "Now you can't keep from loving me A pity 'twas the charming "Clovernook" Could not have owed to her maternity, That she might have been loved, with such a pen, As well as Stoddard's Lady Imogen.

XXIX.

XXX. Like autumn forest leaves, Verona's thought (As, dreaming silently, she sat apart) With richest crimson, brown, and gold, was franch More beauteous than all the hues of art; But when our hero's friendly glance she caught There sped a thrilling trembling through her hear As when the south wind moves through tender rushes. While on her cheeks came out the winsome blushe

Betimes he spoke to her, but in a tone So soft and low, and deeply moving, Unconsciously she was no longer lone; It seemed to her an old friend she was loving. And that his interest was all her own: But this we know was only surely proving That she had lost her heart, and he had found it; God grant the angels to keep guard around it

XXXII. Anon he spoke of leaving, and that a press Of business demanded him afar; Minerva trusted, in her new distress. That he would ask her hand of her paps Verona sighed—he was her happiness, Her brightest hope, her life's new-risen star, And oft in secret did she lay her sighs Upon the altar of the sacrifice.

t last he left them with no spoken word Of love: "And such is man!" Minerya eried Who live creating hopes to be deferred, While each new conquest is their greatest pride Whoe'er of such ignoble trifling heard?' But she was quite too proud and dignified. To thus betray her burning indignation,

Save to her father, in their consultation XXXIV. But stay," said he, as then the servant came With evening mail; "I am by no means sure How much the gentleman deserves our blame; Ah! here's a note which bears his signature. Now list, my daughter, while I read the same Dear sir, before I leave this place and your Esteemed house, for a remote locality,

thank you for your hospitality. XXXV. ' My deep acknowledgments I would expres To all the members of your family; And now I crave permission to confess That you've a daughter very dear to me, Whose love would consummate my happiness, And with whose hand most honored should I be. Minerva, blushing, said, "I had no notion That he was capable of such devotion.")

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

To the Editor of the National Era: Will you publish the following facts, gathered from the report of the American Missionary Association? A Missionary of theirs in North Carolina reports that there are eleven churches in four contiguous counties, (of which he has the oversight of six.) containing 350 members to whose communion no slaveholder he has the oversight of six,) containing sou members, to whose communion no slaveholder is admitted. The report contains many other valuable and encouraging facts in the same direction; showing, that for those who are dis-posed to give or to do, there is no lack of opposed to give or to do, and to be portunity. The South may have a free Gospel if the North will send it to them.

Very respectfully,

J. C. Gallup. Very respectfully,

Palmyra, Nov. 10, 1852. We like such testimony as the follow-

ing.—Ed. Era. PAWTUCKET, Nov. 10, 1852. PAWTUCKET, Nov. 10, 1852.

Wherever the paper is read, there we have enlightened and substantial voters. They not only vote right, but they are able to give a reason for such action. Almost all of its readers are not only friends of Liberty, but are friends of Temperance and Education, and Sound Morality. They are not found with those who give their votes to the party who pay the most for a vote, or give the most strong drink for a vote. None of these offers are tendered to men who read the Eva. dered to men who read the Era.

GOSHEN, MAHONING CO., OHIO,

Notwithstanding the Scott men have made tremendous effort hereabouts, the Free Democrats nobly defended their ground in this ownship. The vote stands—Hale 122, Scott 80,

I agree with you that it is a great pity that we are not better organized in this State; and as I am one of the State Committee, I intend to do what I can to perfect this organization. To this end, I desire to obtain the post office address of C. P. Jones, who wrote from Reading to the Era. His letter was dated October 14, and was in the Era of October 28th. If Mr. Jones will address a line to me, I will en-deavor to make it tell in favor of our object. For one, I am in favor of going to work at once for Liberty; and I am glad to know that there are a large number in this State who have made the same resolution. Let us get acquainted with each other as fast as possible.

JOHN S. MANN. Mr. Jones will please take notice .-Ed. Era.

From the N. Y. Tribune NEW YORK A FREE STATE.

In ordinary times, we should not deem it incumbent on us to thank a justice of our higher court for deciding that New York is not a slave State; but in view of the tendencies now ainant all around us, and of which it would be vain to affect ignorance, we do thank Justice Paine for the decision he has rendered this morning. If our readers had perused the opinion of Justice Grier, of the U. S. Supreme Court, rendered recently in Philadelphia, they would heartily unite in our tribute. New York is not yet a slave State; let us be thankful for the moment at which (unless as fugitives) their feet press our soil. Thanks, thanks, to Judge

SUPERIOR COURT. The People, &c. ex rel. Louis Napoleon vs. Jonathan

PAINE, J.—This case comes before me upon a writ of habeas corpus, issued to the respondent, requiring him to have the bodies of eight colored persons, lately taken from the steamer City of Richmond, and now confined in a house in this city, before me, together with the cause of their imprisonment and detention.

The respondent has returned to this writ, that said eight colored persons are the property of his wife, Juliet Lemmon, who has been their owner for several years past, she being a resident of Virginia, a slaveholding State, and that by the Constitution and laws of that State they have been, and still are, bound to her service as slaves; that she is now, with her said slaves or property, in transitu from Virginia to Texas, another slaveholding State, and by the Constitution and laws of which she would be entitled to said slaves and to their service. That she never had any intention of bringing, and did not bring them into this State to remain or reside, but was passing through the harbor of New York, on her way from Virginia to Texas, when she was compelled by necessity to touch or land, without intending to remain longer than was necessary. And she insists that said persons are not free, but are slaves as aforesaid, and that she is entitled to their possession and custody.

To this return the relator has put in a general demurrer. I certainly supposed, when this case was first presented to me, that, as there could be no dispute about the facts, there would be no delay or difficulty in disposing of it. But, upon the argument, the counsel for the respondent cited several cases, which satisfied me that this case could not be decided until those had been caro-

The principle which those cases tend more or less forcibly to sustain, is, that if an owner of slaves is merely passing from home with them, through a free State into another slave State, without any intention of remaining, the slaves, while in such free State, will not be allowed to assert their freedom. As that is precisely the state of facts constituting this ease, it becomes necessary to inquire whether the doctrine of those cases can be maintained upon general principles, and whether the law of this State does not differ from the laws of those States where the decisions were made.

I shall first consider whether those cases can

be sustained upon general principles.

The first case of the kind which occurred was that of Sewall's Slaves, which was decided in Indiana, in 1829, by Judge Morris, and will be found reported in 3 American Jurist, 404. The return to the habeas corpus stated that Sewall resided in Virginia, and owned and held the slaves under the laws of that State; that he was emigrating with them to Missouri, and on his way was passing through Indiana, when he was served with the habeas corpus. It however appeared, on the hearing, that

Sewall was not going to Missouri to reside, but to Illinois, a State whose laws do not allow of slavery. The Judge for this reason discharged the slaves. This case, therefore, is not in point, were it not for a portion of the Judge's opinion which was not called for by the case before him, but apples directly to the case now before

"By the law," he says, "of nature and of nations, (Vattel, 160,) and the necessary and legal consequences resulting from the civil and political relations subsisting between the citiens as well as the States of this Federative Republic, I have no doubt but the citizen of a slave State has a right to pass, upon business or pleasure, through any of the States, attended by his slaves, or servants; and while he retains the character and rights of a citizen of a slave State, his right to retain his slaves would be unquestioned. An escape from the attendance upon the person of his master, while on a jour ney through a free State, should be considered as an escape from the State where the master had a right of citizenship, and by the laws of which the service of the slave was due. The emigrant from one State to another might be considered prospectively as the citizen or resi-dent of the State to which he was removing and should be protected in the enjoyment of which he emigrated, and which are recognised and protected by the laws of the State to which

he is going. But this right I conceive cannot be derived from any provision of positive law." The next case relied upon is Willard vs. The People, (4 Scammon's Rep., 461,) and which was decided in the State of Illinois in 1843. t was an indictment for secreting a woman of color owing service to a resident of Louisiana. The indictment was under the 149th section of the Criminal Code, which provides that "If any person shall harbor or secrete any negro, mulatto, or person of color, the same being a slave or a servant owing service or labor to any other persons, whether they reside in this State or in any other State, or Territory, or District, within the limits and under the juris. District, within the limits and under the jurisdred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding six

It appeared that the woman of color was a slave, owned by a resident of Louisiana, and that, while passing with her mistress from Kentucky to Louisiana, through the State of Illinois, she made her escape in the latter State, and was secreted by the defendant.

There were several questions raised in the case which it is unnecessary now to notice. The indictment, which was demurred to, was sustained by the Court. The main objection to it was, that the section of the code under which it was found was a violation of the sixth which it was found was a violation of the sixth article of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, which declares that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall hereafter be introthis State, otherwise than in the

19. I see it suggested somewhere, by Samuel Lewis, Esq., that the next campaign commence the day after the election. I concluded memorated papers. Below is the result of a few hours' labor. Now is the time; people have just felt the need of correct information on Government matters. Enclosed find fixeen dollars, &c.

Our friend understands the matter.

Coudensport, Potter Co., Pa., Novement of the State; and whether the Constitution and Laws of this State have or have not provided adequate remedies to enforce within its jurisdiction that obligation of service, it has provided by this penal sanction that none shall harbors or conceal as alsae within this State, who owes such service out of it. Every State or Government may not the such as a law one of the State Committee, I intend to what I can to perfect this organization. To this end of the control of any other or different meaning being given to it. It would be absurd to say that while there, to all the privileges secured to citizens of that State has a given to it. It would be absurd to say that while there, to all the privileges secured to citizens of the Normal of the commence of the surface of the rights of these people and of their master, made them the right does not depend upon any positive lage effect of the repealing statute, but by the feel solutely free; and that not merely by the clear and deliberate intention of the Legisla. In the solute of the right does not depend upon any positive lage effect of the repealing statute, but by the feel soluted free; and that not merely by the clear and deliberate intention of the Legisla. In this time the right does not depend upon any positive lage effect of the repealing statute, but by the feel solution of the Constitution and Laws of the state; and the right does not depend upon any positive lage effect of the repealing statute, but by the feel solution of the Legislation of the Constitution and Laws of the states, and the right does not depend upon any positive lage effect of the repealing statute, but by extent this State has expressly done so. If we should, therefore, regard ourselves as a distinct and separate nation from our sister States, still, as by the law of nations, (Vattel, B. 2, ch. 10, s. 132, 133, 134,) the citizens of one Government have a right of passage through the territory of another peaceably, for business or pleasure, and that, too, without the latter's acuiring any right over the person or property, Vattel, B. 2, s. 107, 109.) we could not deny them this international right without a violation of our duty. Much less could we disregard their constitutional right, as citizens of one of the States, to all the rights, immunities, and privileges of citizens of the several States. It would be startling, indeed, if we should deny our neighbors and kindred that common right of free and safe passage which foreign nations would hardly dare deny. The recog-nition of this right is no violation of our Consti-tution. It is not an introduction of slavery into this State, as was contended in argument, and the slave does not become free by the Conand the stave does not become free by the Constitution of Illinois by coming into the State for the mere purpose of passage through it."

Another case cited by the respondent's counsel was the Commonwealth vs. Aves, (18 Pickering's Rep., 193.) In this case, the owner brought her slave with her from New Orleans to Rectangen a visit to be feet.

Court, rendered recently in Philadelphia, they would heartily unite in our tribute. New York is not yet a slave State; let us be thankful for that. A slaveholder who sees fit to bring his human chattels here, must get them away by evert or force if at all; there is no law to help. human chattels here, must get them away by craft, or force, if at all; there is no law to help him, and those who are chattels are free from a very elaborate opinion with these words: "Nor do we give any opinion upon the case, where an owner of a slave in one State is bona Paine, that the Law, in his hands, at least, is still the shield of Right, the foe of Fraud and Oppression. See his opinion herewith given:

where an owner of a slave in one State is contained and where shade is contained and in so doing necessarily passes through a free State, or where by accident or necessity he is compelled to touch or land therein, remaining no longer than necessary."
I have quoted largely from the opinions in

these cases, in order that it may be understood clearly what is presented by them as their gov-erning principle. The respondent's counsel in-sists it is this: that by the law of nations, an owner of a slave may, either from necessity or in the absence of all intention to remain, pass with such slave through a State where slavery is not legalized, on his way from one slave State to another, and that during such transit through the free State the slave cannot assert his free

I admit that this is the principle of these cases, and I now propose to consider it. Each case denies that the right of transit can be derived from the provision of the Constitution of the United States respecting fugitive slaves, Brown vs. State of Maryland, 12 Wheat, 419. and, where an opinion was expressed, places the right upon the law of nations.

Groves vs. Slaughter, 15 Peters, 511.) Laws regulating or entirely abolishing slavery, or Writers of the highest authority on the law

of nations agree that strangers have a right to pass with their property through the territories of a nation. (Vattel, B. 2, ch. 9, ss. 123 to 136. Pufendorf, B. 3, ch. 3, ss. 5 to 10.) And this is taken by the three cases upon which the right, which exists by nature between States counsel mainly relies. And even if all this wholly foreign to each other, undoubtedly exists, at least as a natural right, between the having undertaken to regulate both external States which compose our Union. But we are to look further than this, and to

a slave.

The property which the writers on the law of nations speak of, is merchandise or inanimate things. And by the law of nature these belong to their owner. But those writers nowhere speak of a right to pass through a for-eign country with slaves as property. On the contrary, they all agree that by the law of na-ture alone no one can have a property in slaves. And they also hold that, even where slavery is established by the local law, a man cannot have that full and absolute property in a peron which he may have in an inanimate thing. Pufendorf, B. 6, ch. 3, s. 7.) It can scarcely therefore he said that when writers on the law of nations maintain that strangers have a right to pass through a country with their merchandise or property, they thereby maintain their

But the property or merchandise spoken of by writers on the law of nations which the tranger may take with him, being mere inanimate things, can have no rights; and the rights of the owner are all that can be thought of. It is, therefore, necessary to look still further, and to see what is the state of things by the law of nature, as affecting the rights of the slave, when an owner finds himself, from necessity, with his slave, in a country where slavery is not legal-

ized, or is not upheld by law.

It is generally supposed that freedom of the soil from slavery is the boast of the common law of England, and that a great truth was brought to light in Sommersett's case. This is not so. Lord Mansfield was by no means, so far as the rest of the world is concerned, the pioneer of freedom. Whatever honor there nay be in having first asserted that slavery cannot exist by the law of nature, but only by force of local law, that honor, among modern nations, belongs to France, and among systems of jurisprudence, to the civil law. The case of ersett did not occur until the year 1772, and in 1738 a case arose in France, in which it was held that a negro slave became free by being brought into France. (13 Causes Cele-

But in truth, the discovery that by nature all men are free, belongs neither to England nor France, but is as old as ancient Rome; and the law of Rome repeatedly asserts that all men by nature are free, and that slavery can subsist only by the laws of the State. (Digests, B. 1, T. 1, s. 4, B. 1, T. 5, ss. 4, 5.)

The writers on the law of nations uniformly naintain the same principle, viz: that by the law of nature all men are free, and that where davery is not established and upheld by the law of the State there can be no slaves. (Grotius, B. 2, ch. 22, s. 11; Hobbes De Cive, B. 1, ch. 1, s. 3. Pufendorf, (Barbeyrac) Droit de la Nature, B. 3, ch. 2, ss. 1, 2; B. 6, ch. 3, s. 2. The same writers also hold that by the law of Nature one race of men is no more subject to be reduced to slavery than another race.
(rutendor, D. s. ch. 2, 8. 3.)
When we are considering a master and slave

in a free State, where slavery is not upheld by law, we must take into view all these principles of the law of nature, and see how they are re-spectively to be dealt with, according to that law; for it will be remembered that the master can now claim nothing, except by virtue of the law of nature. He claims, under that law, a right to pass through the country. That is awarded to him. But he claims, in addition, to take his slave with him; but upon what ground? That the slave is his property. Be the same law, however, under which he him self claims, that cannot be : for the law of na-

slave. District, within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, or shall in any wise hinder or prevent the lawful owner or owners of such slaves or servants from retaking them in a lawful manner, every such person so them in a lawful manner, every such person so effending shall be deemed guilty of a misdending shall

slave's right, under that, to be free, as it is the master's to pass through the country. It is very clear, therefore, that the slave has a right to his freedom, and that the master cannot have a right to take him with him.

As the cases cited by the respondent's counsel all rest the master's right of transit exclusively upon the law of nations, and admit that he cannot have it under any other law, I have thus followed out that view, perhaps at unnecessary length, in order to see to what it would lead. In order to prevent any misapprehension as to the identity of the law of nature and the law of nations, I will close my observations upon this part of the case with a citation,

sides that families coming here to reside temporarily, may bring with them and take away their slaves; and the sixth section contains the following provision:

"Any person, not being an inhabitant of this State, who shall be travelling to or from, or passing through this State, may bring with them and take away their slaves; and the sixth section contains the following provision:

"Any person, not being an inhabitant of this State, who shall be travelling to or from, or passing through this State, may bring with them and take away their slaves; and the sixth section contains the following provision:

"Any person lawfully held by him in slavery, and may take such person with him any person lawfully held by him in slavery, and may take such person with him any person lawfully held by him in slavery, and may take such person with him any person lawfully held by him in slavery, and may take such person with him any person lawfully held by him in slavery, and may take such person with him any person lawfully held by him in slavery, and may take such person with him any person lawfully held by him in slavery, and may take such person with him any person lawfully held by him in slavery, and may take such person with him any person lawfully held by him in slavery, and may take such person with him any person lawfull him any person lawfull him any

I ought also to notice here, that the respond- of Title 7, Chapter 20, of the 1st part of the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

The Court in answering this objection say:
"The only question, therefore, is the right of transit with a slave; for if the slave upon entering our terrritory, although for a mere transit."

I ought also to notice here, that the respondence of the statutes, are hereby repealed."

The delth section of the Revised Statutes, are hereby repealed."

The 6th section of the Revised Statutes, and that alone, contained an exception which would have saved the slaves of the respondent from the clares that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of transit with a slave; for if the slave upon entering our terrritory, although for a mere transit."

for that would be to confound all terriotorial limits, and give to the States not only an entire community, but a perfect confusion of laws.

If I am right in this view of the matter, the clause of the Constitution relied upon cannot help the respondent; for if he is entitled, while here, to those privileges only which the citizens of this State possess, he cannot hold his slaves. I must also here notice some other similar grounds insisted upon by the respondent's

He cites Vattel (B. 2, ch. 8, s. 81) to prove that the goods of an individual, as regards other States, are the goods of his State. I have already shown that by the law of Nature, about which alone Vattel is always speaking, slaves are not goods; and I may add, that what Vatsel says in the passage to which he refers, has no connection with the right of transit through a foreign country. Besides, in the case from Illinois, referred to by respondent's counsel, the Court distinctly declare (Willard vs. People, 4 Scammon's Rep., 471) that they "cannot see the application of this case of the law of na-tions in relation to the domicil of the owner, fixing the condition of and securing the right of property in this slave, and regarding the our obligation of comity to respect and enforce that right." The respondent's counsel also refers to those

provisions of the Constitution of the United States which relate to fugitive slaves and to the regulation of commerce among the several States. With regard to the first of these provisions, which the counsel insists recognises and gives a property in slaves, it is sufficient to say, that although the supreme law of the land in respect to fugitive slaves, and as such entitled to unquestioning obedience from all, it is, so far as everything else is concerned, the same as if there were no such provision in the Constitu-tion. This has been so held in cases almost without number, and is held in each of the three cases cited by the respondent's counsel, and upon which I have before commented. As for the provision of the Constitution in relation to commerce among the States, it has been often held, that notwithstanding this pro-

vision, the States have the power impliedly reserved to them of passing all such laws as may be necessary for the preservation, within the State, of health, order, and the well-being of society, or laws which are usually called sanative and police regulations. (Passenger cases, 7 Howard, S. C. R., 283. License cases, 5 ib., 504. Blackbird Creek Marsh Company, 2 Pe regulating or entirely abolishing slavery, or forbidding the bringing of slaves into a State, belong to this class of laws, and a right to pass those laws is not affected by the Constitution of the United States. This view of the subject and internal commerce in slaves, by certain distinct and specific provisions, (viz: those in see what the law of nations is, when the property which a stranger wishes to take with him abroad, and the return of fugitive slaves) has abroad, and the return of fugitive slaves) has thereby taken the element of slavery out of these general provisions in relation to com-merce, and having legislated separately upon the subject of slavery to a very limited extent, and there stopped, has thereby shown its inmerce. For under any other view of the subject the provisions in relation to the importation of slaves and to fugitive slaves would superfluous. If the Constitution had intended to give Congress power over slavery by the general provision in relation to commerce, that provision is of itself quite sufficient, by its letter or terms, to enable Congress to do all that they are specially empowered to do by the clauses expressly relating to slavery; and, as an express power takes away a power which might other-wise be tacitly implied, I think it is clearly done so in this instance.

It remains for me to consider how far the local law of New York affects this case, and distinguishes it from the cases in Indiana and Illin

To go back, first, to the right of transit with slaves, as it is claimed to exist by the natural law: It appears to be settled in the law of nations, that a right to transit with property not only exists, but that, where such right grows out of a necessity created by the vis major, it is a perfect right, and cannot be lawfully refused to a stranger. (Vattel, B. 2, ch. 9, s. 123. Ib. Preliminaries, s. 17. Pufendorf, B. 3, ch. spondent came here with his slaves from neces-sity, the return having so stated, and the de-murrer admitting that statement. It is per-fectly true that the demurrer admits whatever is well pleaded in the reuarn. But if the re turn intended to state a necessity created by the vis major, it has pleaded it badly; for it only alleges a necessity, without saying what kind of necessity; and, as it does not allege a necessity created by the vis major, the demurrer has not admitted any such necessity. Where the right of transit does not spring from the vis major, the same writers agree that it may be lawfully refused. (Ib.)

But however this may be, it is well settled in this country, and so far as I know has not heretofore been disputed, that a State may rightfully pass laws, if it chooses to do so, for-bidding the entrance or bringing of slaves into its territory. This is so held even by each of the three cases upon which the respondent's counsel relies. (Commonwealth vs. Ayres, 18 Pick R., 221. Willard vs. the People, 4 Scammon's Rep., 471. Case of Sewall's Slaves, 3 Am. Ju-rist, 404.)

The laws of the State of New York upor this subject appear to me to be entirely free from any uncertainty. In my opinion, they not only do not uphold or legalize a property is reader it impossible that such property should exist within those limits, except in the single instance of fugitives from labor under the Con-

The Revised Statutes, (vol. 1, 656, 1st Ed.,) re-enacting the law of 1817, provide that "No person held as a slave shall be imported, introduced, or brought into this State, on any pretence whatever, except in the cases herein after specified. Every such person shall be free. Every person held as a slave who hath been introduced or brought into this State confree. trary to the laws in force at the time, shall be free." (S. 1.)

The cases excepted by this section are pro

ture says that there can be no property in a vided for in the six succeeding sections. The second section excepts fugitives under the Con-stitution of the United States; the third, fourth,

Such was and had always been the law

removed that meaning, leaving the first section, and intending to leave it, to mean what its own explicit, and unreserved, and unqualified

language imports.

Not thinking myself called upon to treat this case as a casuist or legislator, I have endeavored simply to discharge my duty as a Judge in interpreting and applying the laws as I find them. Did not the law seem to me so clear, I might feel greater regret, that I have been obliged to dispose so hastily of a case involving such important consequences.

My judgment is, that the eight colored per-

sons mentioned in the writ be discharged. Upon the conclusion of the paper, the allegslaves were set free amid the acclamation of a large concourse of people who had gathered around the court room.

THE undersigned have this day formed a caparin rabip under the name of WILLIAM & HENRY TAYLOR, and, as successors to Burgess, Taylor, & Co., will conduct the business aireaty established by them, in the SUN TRON BULLDING, and hape to meet with the same success in placing the public which has hereforce always activided the efforts of both the undersigned.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Bellimmed Normalise 8, 1859—147.

Baltimore, November 8, 1862.—ltg BRUSHES AND BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS BRUSH ES AND BLAURSMILLE SALES OF A BEIGHT AND BLAURSMILLE STATE OF A SHIPLE OF THE ABOUT A SHIPLE OF THE ABOUT A SHIPLE OF THE ABOUT A BEIGHT AND A

IMPORTANT TO DRUGGISTS. B. McCULLOUGH, Manufacturer and Dealer in PAINTS, OILS, &c., 141 Maiden Laue, New York, offers for sale on reasonable terms—

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Stone, French and Yellow Ochre dry. Chrome, Paris, and Brunswick Green, dry. Oct. 14-3m A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

TROM \$5 to \$10 a day may be made by any individual, in city or country, with the knowledge or a highly useful discovery, in universal demand, which I will send by return mail, on enclosing to me \$1, nostage paid, directed to H.S. HULT. Post uffice Box No.350, Rochester, New York. This is a first rate opportunity for students, clarks, invalids, or any young man or young lady out of business, as it is immediately lucrative in any part of the United States.

Oot. 14.

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Reference. — H. Dwight, jr., Esq., New York; C. P.
Kirkiand, Esq. do., Messrs. Weeks & Co., do.; Messrs.

J. & J. H. Peak & Co., Surlington, Vt.

Scot. 9. HONEY-BEE FEED!

Information offered for one dollar, that may be made worth fifty dollars, twice told. ANY person who will send their address and one dollar A in an envelope, post paid, to E Jordan, formerly of Corners, Vermont, but now of Newbury, Vermont, shall have sent him by mail, post paid, in consideration therefor, clircular informing him—lat. How to prepare four kinds of feed for bees, costing from two and a haif to five and a half cents per pound, from whole good honey is produced. 2d. Giving information how to use the feed successfully, with any ordinary kind of box hive, saving the expense of buying a patent hive expressly for the purpose. 3d. Giving information how to prevent fighting and robbing from neighboring swarms, while in the process of feeding. eighboring swarms, while in the process of feeding. Knowing that multitudes are auxious to obtain the abovenamed information, and that it is more than an equivalent for the dollar asked, no apology is needed for this notice.

Aug. 5

E. JORDAN, Newbury, bt.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL APPARA-MANUFACTURED by C. B. WARRING, for six years Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy at College Hill, Poughkeepsie. He will be happy to open a correspondence with those wishing to purchase such articles or chemicals, or who may have intoratories to arrange Apparatus security packed and sent to any part of the United States, at rates lower than the catalogue prices of any house in New York. Terms cash Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1852.

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J. F. WARNER & CO., 411 Broadway, New York, beg
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excellence entirely original, and not to be found in any others made in the United States—such, for example, as sundry
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Tubular Bars, &c., &c. They are made of the very best of
materials, and by the ablest workmen to be found in the
country, are warranted in all respects, and are sold on favorable terms. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

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Aug 26.

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References.— Rev. Dr. Hawes, Hon T. S. Williams, S. Terry, Thomas Smith, George Beach, Esquires, Hartford; Prof. Silliman Kev. Dr. Fitch, New Haven; Rev. W. A. Hallock, F. Howe S. E. Morse, W. K. Strong, Esquires, New York; Rev. R. R. Gurley, Washington city.

Oct. 14.

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cured. Models must be marked with the inventor's name. Those writing from a distance must give the town, county, and State. All transportation of models and letter postage should be prepaid. Those who desire to have their inventions examined, can, by sending a description and rough drawing, with a fee of five dollars, have an examination and opinion as to the patentability of the plan.

AZA AR NOLD, Patent Agent.

Washington, D. C., 9th month 20th, 1852. Washington, D. C., 9th month 20th, 1852.

References — His Exoellency P. Alem, Governor of Rhode island; Edward Lawton, Collector of Customs, Newport, Rhode Island; Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, U. S. Senate; Hon. Jharles T. James, U. S. Senate.

Sopt. 22—6m

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New York, June 17.

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"JOINT RESOLUTION providing for the distribution of the Laws of Congress, and the Debates thereon.
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"With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Congress, and the debates contributing to the true interpretation thereof, and to make free the communication between the representative of the constituent bodies:

"Be it resolved by the Serate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the present see ion of Congress, the Longressian diobe and Appendix, which contain the laws, and the debates thereon, shall pass free through the nails, so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the circulation of the Daily Globs free of postage. oostage.
"Approved August 6, 1852."

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The GLOBE will now, I trust, enter upon a new and more extended career of usefulness. Congress, which draws into its foous all the important topics and events of the times, for its discussion, and acts on them with a view to the interests of the Republic, has provided a mode through which, without cost for the cilivery, all that is sain and one by the body which speaks and acts for the nation, shall be put within the reach of the poorest citizen.

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The approach of a new Administration imparts peculiar intending intending the world intending the world intending to the next session of Congress Throughout the whole country, there will be solicitude to know what shape Congress will endeavor to give to the national affairs, to meet the incoming Administration. The debates of the next session will no doubt, as heretofore, freehadow its policy. It is one of the administration. The debates of the next session will no doubt, as heretofore, freehadow its policy. It is one of the administration to the policy. It is one of the administration to the policy. It is one of the administration to the policy. It is one of the administration to the policy and the States, shall set and react on each other. It is in this way the sovereign authority, excreted through different agents and from different quarters, gives that direction which is likely to bear upon the maxt Administration, ought to scan the debates of that Congress which immediately predects it. Not measures only, but the men who are to give them effect will depend much on the next Congres; for, without doubt, it will have its due influence on the acts of the new President, whoever he may be, in regard to all that may increat the constituencies represented by its nembers in regard to the greatest as well as the smallest matters and appointments affecting them.

in regard to the greatest as well as the smallest matters and appointment to affecting them.

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The Congressional titope and appendix are printed to a double royal sheet in royal quarto form, each number containing sixteen pages. The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings if the twe Houses; and the Acpendix embraces the long speeches withheld by the speakers for revision, the Messages of the President of the United States, and the Exports of the Heads of the Executive Department. partments.

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JOHN C. RIVES.

Washington, Oct. 28th 1852.

Nov 4—6w

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Baltimore, August 20 1852 Se

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Oct. 14—2m

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